

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 27

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1924

NUMBER 17



All the belts in this picture are Chicago Belting belts—many of them sixteen years old. This factory—one of the largest in the city of Cleveland—has standardized its entire plant on Chicago Belting pre-tested belts—as have hundreds of big plants in every known belt using industry.

Pre-tested Leather Belting *What it means and what it's worth*



The use of pre-tested leather belting is the most advanced and most efficient method of power transmission known. Well designed drives equipped with these belts give you a higher average efficiency over a longer period of useful life than any other type of drive.

Pre-tested leather belts are the development of the application of scientific testing methods to the production of leather belting. Every Chicago Belting belt has been tested and retested in every manufacturing operation, and the finished product is a more standardized high quality of leather belting than has been heretofore available.

Pre-tested leather belts are the most durable of all high grade leather belts and any high grade leather belt is more efficient and less costly than chains, direct connected motors or any of the belts made of substitutes for leather.

Pre-tested leather belts cost no more than any good belt costs—due to quantity production. That they last longer will be a revelation to all those who have not heretofore tried them.

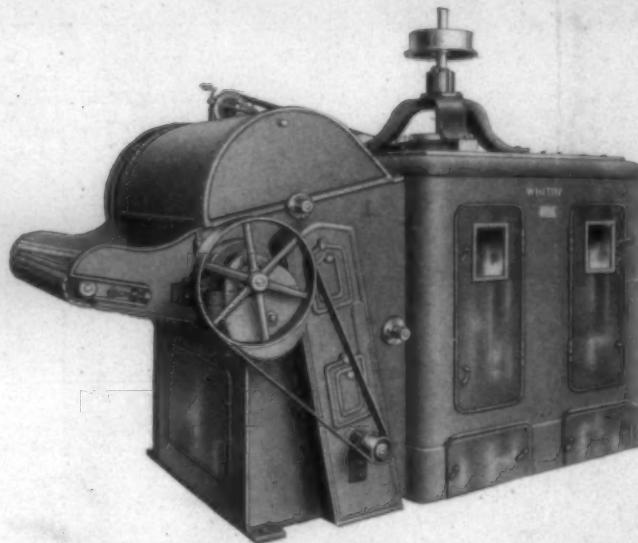
Chicago Belting Company
Manufacturers of Leather Belting
122 NORTH GREEN STREET
CHICAGO, U.S.A.



Chicago Leather Belting

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TEXTILE MACHINERY



WHITIN VERTICAL OPENER

with Cage Section and Apron
Delivery

Air Tight

Adjustable Beater

Adjustable Grid Bars
which are

Individually Removable

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GUARANTEED

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WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.
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These Products are the Reliable
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Starch



—and these Stars
have a meaning

They signify the different grades in which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered to the textile industry.

Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

Be sure to select the grade best suited to your work. Our knowledge and experience is at your service.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
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*Honest Leather for
Faithful Service*

Leather cut from the backbone center of selected hides, correctly tanned, curried and finished to meet each specific driving need—honest leather such as goes into Cocheco Belting—Makes the most efficient, durable economical driving medium we know.

A Cocheco Belt has elasticity with little stretch—picks up easily and seldom needs shortening; high tensile strength enables it to carry a heavy load without breaking; perfect contact with the pulley prevents slipping with its attendant power waste.

Cocheco Belting gives faithful service wherever leather belting may be used.

*The Cocheco Booklet tells all
about it. May we send it?*

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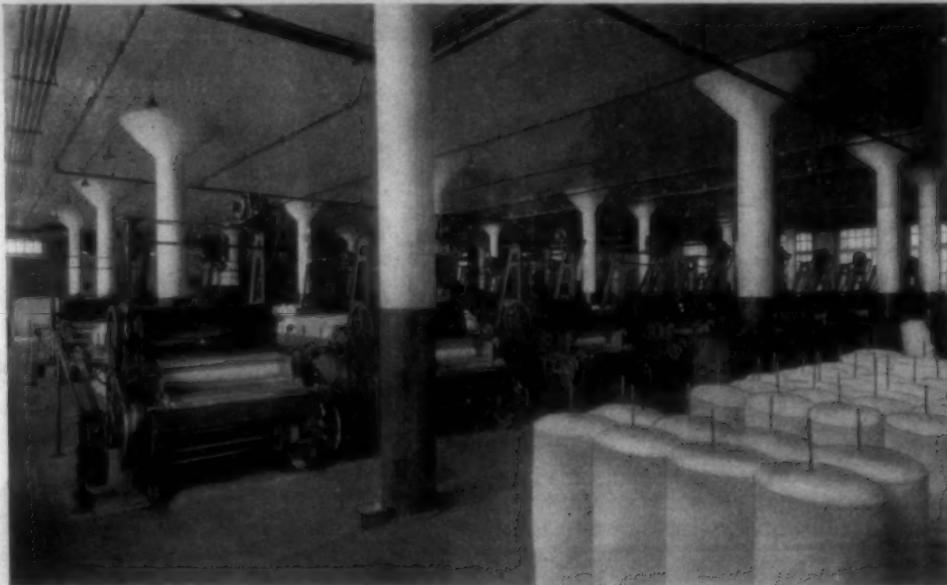
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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY IN AMERICA



A Picker Room, Wiscasset Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.

The name Wiscasset has always stood for quality.

This group of mills, which has a wide range of yarn numbers, from coarse carded work to fine combed work, uses Saco-Lowell Pickers which were built at our Kitson Plant.

Let our experience as premier builders of picking equipment in this country be of value to you.

Investigate our new models and modernize your picker room.

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1924

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GREENVILLE, S. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 27

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Additional Studies of Textile Trades

Plans for studies and experiments of deep importance to textile interests are being made by several divisions of the Department of Agriculture, it is disclosed in the printed record of the hearings before the House Appropriation Committee, which testimony became available when the appropriation bill was introduced.

Tests of strength and evenness of each grade of cotton, in actual spinning operations, are being conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C., the testimony shows, and it is hoped to have results ready for announcement in the spring.

The Division of Textiles and Clothing of the Bureau of Home Economics is engaged in assembling information on textiles and clothing to be published for housewives soon and expects shortly to start a number of research studies which are of importance.

The appropriation bill carries \$124,637,715 for the 1926 fiscal year. Of this, \$80,000,000 is for road construction. For the department proper, omitting the Bureau of Public Roads, the bill carries \$44,637,715, a decrease of \$2,712,436, compared with the current appropriation, and an increase of \$635,715 as compared with the recommendations of the Budget Bureau for 1926.

More for Crop Study.

The Bureau of Entomology is given \$255,440 for investigation of insects affecting Southern field crops, which includes cotton. This is an increase of \$15,000 over the current year. This increase is to be divided between investigations of the "dry-land boll weevil," a new pest of cotton, and the cotton flea, or hopper.

The Bureau of Home Economics is recommended \$90,000 by the committee, an increase of \$10,220 over its present appropriation, but \$4,780 less than the Budget Bureau approved. The increase is to be spent in cost of living studies, in expanding the textile work and investigations of home preservation of foods. For eradication of the cotton boll weevil, \$280,000 will be available, a slight reduction. For control of the pink boll worm, \$300,000 will be available, a reduction, but more than was actually spent last year in this work. For administration of

the cotton futures act, \$188,500 is recommended, the same as last year. For closing the work of the Wool Division of the War Industries Board \$11,290 is recommended, the same as this year.

For Clothing Investigation.

In explaining the work of the Division of Clothing and Textiles, Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Division of Home Economics, who asked an increase of \$4,180 for this division, said:

"The work of the division has been started this year, but an additional sum is needed in order to carry out the experimental work contemplated. At the present price of clothing and textiles the complex problems of selection presented by the many types of fabrics now offered on the market make it imperative that experimental studies be made of the effect of these variations on the durability and specific usefulness of the materials from the standpoint of the consumer. The present widely expressed desire for definite information upon which economic judgments may be based gives this timely importance. The closely related problems of household care and conservation of clothing also need more scientific study. Clothing design and construction as met both in the selection of ready-to-wear garments and in the construction of garments in the home is of particular interest at this time when there is a growing realization of the extravagant expenditure of money and energy demanded by fashion. Studies dealing with the application of the fundamental principles of artistic design to dress and the time-saving methods of satisfactory home construction are very much needed."

Miss O'Brien, chief of the Division of Clothing and Textiles, explained the plans of the division and showed the committee some of the illustrations she has selected for the bulletins which are being prepared. Miss O'Brien said:

"The organization of the Division of Textiles and Clothing was not begun until July, 1924. Since laboratory space was not available until October and the necessary equipment is just being placed, we felt that our best contribution during the few months the division has been operating was to assemble the material on textiles and clothing which is now widely scattered and

available to the housewife only in technical publications, and present them in a form useful to her. We are therefore preparing bulletins on the selection of cotton, wool, and silk fabrics, pointing out the factors which influence their wearing and other qualities.

"Fads" Too Important.

"Realizing that style and the passing fad exert too large an influence on the choice of women's garments, we are also preparing a publication on costuming in which stress is being placed on the artistic and hygienic aspects of clothing.

"The above material is being presented as lantern slides for use of the office of extension as well as in bulletin form. The complex problems of selection presented by the many types of fabric now offered on the market make an extension of this service very desirable.

"Research studies which have been planned and which will be started as soon as equipment is available include the following:

"A study of simple tests which the consumer can use to determine the quality of the fiber and fabric which is being selected.

"A study of the effect of the finishing now applied to silk and other cloth on the action of the fabric to wear, light, water spotting, etc.

"The effect of heat and chemical agents which are applied during laundering and cleaning upon the textile fiber and fabric.

"The simplification of sewing processes and garment construction, which will enable the housewife to construct garments without an excessive expenditure of time and energy.

"In order to carry forward these projects, the sum of \$4,180 is requested in addition to the amount allowed this year.

"The material which is available at the present time is widely scattered in technical publications got out in such form that the housewife can only understand it with great difficulty. In our publications we are not dwelling only on topics such as faulty materials, but we are trying to point out the good and bad possibilities of fabrics. These illustrations show some of them. The one you have in your hand shows a defect in construction—only one yarn has come out, but it has pulled the whole piece out of shape. The one you just picked up shows how

over-bleaching may occur; in that particular case the filling yarns of the fabric used in the sleeve had been bleached to such an extent that it went to pieces when it was washed. The others show fabric constructions which are to be avoided. We are using these in connection with a bulletin on the selection of cotton fabrics. The photographs all show cotton fabrics, except the one there that deals with silk and paper."

Tests of Cotton Values.

Regarding the tests of intrinsic values of cotton, Professor Palmer, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, told the committee:

"The work is done in co-operation with Clemson College, at Clemson College, S. C., and we are engaged at the present time on a spinning test of the standards themselves. The standards were revised in July, 1923, effective August 1, 1924. We are running these tests to test the strength and evenness of the yarns made from each grade of cotton.

"Then we are taking the yarns that we make in this way and using them as filling in cloth that we will make, and putting the whole piece through a finishing process to determine the comparative desirability from a bleaching and dyeing standpoint. The results of that will be out in the spring.

"The most baffling thing is the question of the characters of the fibers. We have three qualities that are quite satisfactorily standardized at the present time. We have color standards, we have standards for grade, for color which is distinctly different from that in the white boxes, and we have standards for the length of the staple. The intangible thing is the character, the strength of the fiber, the diameter of the fiber, the spirality, what is called the hardness or softness, all those things that affect the spinning quality of cotton, and to get at that we have made some studies of the breaking strength of individual fibers in connection with our spinning tests, etc. We are in hopes that we will be able to show material progress on that this year."

Cotton Marketing Problems.

The sub-committee in charge of the bill displayed great interest in marketing problems of cotton, and several members questioned the advisability of shipping raw cotton to

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Fly Frames

THE manner of doffing fly frames varies, chiefly as regards the removal of the flyers and full bobbins and placing empty bobbins on the spindles. To minimize the loss of production due to doffing, every possible preparation should be attended to before the frame stops for doffing, such as, arranging empty bobbins singly on special bobbin holders, or in pairs between the spindles and resting on the bobbin rail boards with the notched ends of bobbins at the front; cleaning top clearer covers just before doffing if full bobbins or flyers or both are to be temporarily placed thereon during doffing; obtaining one or more empty conveying boxes in readiness at the frame end, says the Textile Recorder.

One frame tenter should help another during the actual doffing, as well as one or two back tenters assisting at the frame concerned for a few minutes. After the full bobbin stop motion has acted, tenters must not be allowed to run a frame for several layers to get a little more on the bobbin, as this practice is particularly harmful to the roving. Flyers to be stopped in best position and cleaned down. When lifting flyers off the spindles, the thumb should be held against the boss side hole to prevent the slack passing

down the hollow leg. Frame should not be stopped with the bobbin rail at the end of a layer. Full bobbins not to be thrown carelessly on top of one another in the conveying boxes, as much black and oil-stained roving thereby results. Empty conveying boxes to be periodically cleaned, and not filled to excess with rovings as to fall off on the floor during transit from one process to the other. The preferences of individual frame tenters as regards doffing are worth careful study by the carder, and a few minutes' supervision of the operation occasionally during the day and any carelessness checked is time well spent.

Creeeling.

All skewers or pegs to be kept in good condition and with a good round point at the lower end. If the bottom ends are broken or blunt they can be repaired by bobbin makers at small cost. Smooth steps or pots are desirable, but they require inspection at intervals and faulty ones replaced. Long, wet, dirty and hard-twisted piecings should be disallowed. Soft bobbins to be placed in that row which is in most direct line with the drawing rollers so that the minimum tension will be exerted when unwinding. Adjacent bobbins in creel to be arranged not to make contact, and too

many bobbins should not come empty at about the same time. One or more layers of good slubbing or intermediate must not be "screwed off" when creeling, nor should the unwinding of part of the last layer be allowed to touch the floor. Some fly frame bobbins have a ridge at the top to make it more difficult to "screw off" any good material. The tenter should observe whether the piecings from full bobbins come through intact. Skewers which fit the bobbins easily are preferable. In some cases the two slubbing or intermediate bobbins fed per spindle are not taken from the same set. To reduce the difference in tension on the two ends fed, one arrangement is that an end from each of the front row and back top row are combined, and an end from each of the back middle and bottom rows pass through together. During creeling there should be very little waste made. Any single or double which passes forward on to the bobbin must be removed therefrom, no matter how or when caused.

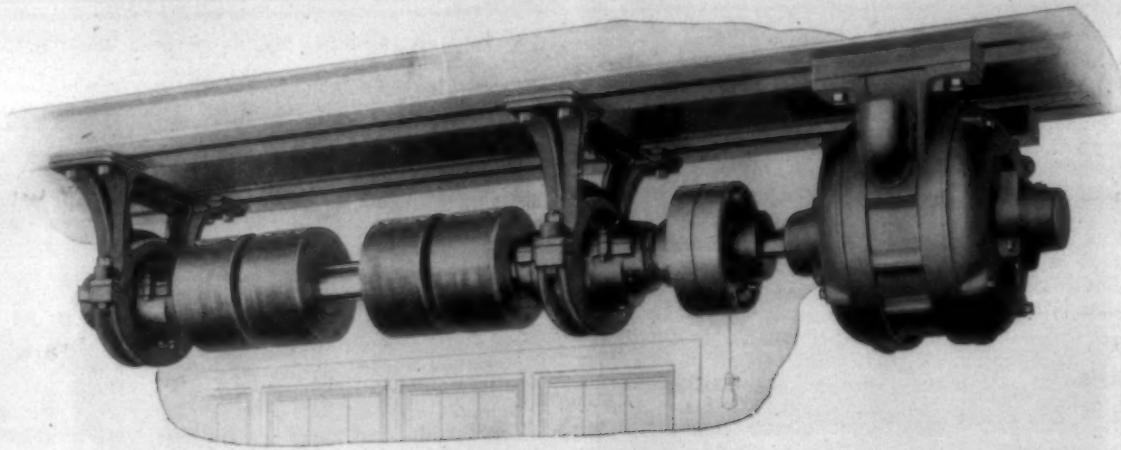
Wrapping.

Each fly frame should be wrapped daily at regular times and the actual results stated in a record book kept for the purpose, suitably ruled for date, frame number, standard weight, actual weight of length

wrapped, and in some cases the temperature and humidity of the room. The usual lengths wrapped are 45 yards of slubbing, 30 yards of intermediate, and either 30 yards or 60 yards of roving. Occasionally, full and nearly empty bobbins should be wrapped, as also shorter lengths than those stated, and the results compared with those of the standard length. The under-carder, carder and manager should inspect the record or wrappings at intervals, and when any changes in the gearing are made some indication ought to be made against the frame concerned in the record book. In some mills a daily record sheet must be filled in showing all the drawing and fly frame wrappings. As little changing of draft wheels at fly frames should be done as possible, and to this end strict care should be especially taken to have the drawing frame sliver as near the exact weight as possible and the drafting well done. If a roving frame produces roving lighter or heavier for two or more successive wrappings than can be tolerated, then the draft wheel must be changed a tooth in the required direction.

It is more difficult to decide what the exact correct diameter of soft-

(Continued on Page 34)



Four Frame Drives

This universal four frame drive consists of an Allis-Chalmers type "AR" spinning frame motor, together with two ring oiling self aligning, high speed hangers, shaft, coupling and four pulleys. It is particularly adapted to old mills, and to installations where a closer placing of the frames is necessary. Built especially for textile service, it is finding application in many mills.



ALLIS-CHALMERS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. U.S.A.



HOUGHTON

A bit of HISTORY
AND A LITTLE PARADOX

by Chas. E. Carpenter

EF. HOUGHTON & CO. were the very first to manufacture a Stainless Oil; they are now the most extensive manufacturers of stainless oil, and they have always contended that there is no such a thing as a stainless oil.

And here is the reason.

When you cause a stain you cause a change in color; color is merely the reflection of light. Distilled water, the least staining of all fluids, will change the reflection of light so long as it is on a fabric. After the water has evaporated and is no longer on the fabric, if it leaves no stain it is merely because the water when it was on the fabric, caused no permanent disturbance to the fabric, such as causing the dye to run. Therefore, there is no such a thing as an oil which will not stain, so long as it is on a fabric. The so-called Stainless Oils are merely lubricating oils which may be removed with the

least resistance, and which are not apt to cause the dyes to run.

An oil stain is like a fire in a mill. It is far better to prevent it than to remove it. Ninety-five per cent of oil stains are due to oil drip and may be obviated by using HOUGHTON'S ABSORBED OILS. Remember that in making this statement we are advising you to abandon the use of HOUGHTON'S STAINLESS OILS, as well as all other oils that drip.

You do not have oil stains where HOUGHTON'S ABSORBED OILS are used, because and only because there is no oil drip from them. HOUGHTON'S ABSORBED OILS are not greases, which are well known to be power thieves, but they are oils, and they do not drip.

If you believe in preventing stains rather than removing them, drop us a line and we will see that you obtain further information. Please mention this advertisement.

E. F. HOUGHTON & COMPANY

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511 Masonic Temple Bldg.
Phone: Greenville 2318

ST. LOUIS, MO.
418 N. Third St.
Phone: Olive 3559

AND IN EVERY OTHER TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE WORLD

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

The South Is Writing Next Chapter in Textile History

By M. D. C. Crawford in Daily News Record.

THE next chapter in the history of textiles will be—is, in fact, already being written in the South. The vast profits of the World War were the last element necessary to final success. This stream of wealth gave to many Southern mills independence from Eastern and Northern control and the opportunity to direct their own destinies. They have taken full advantage of this opportunity. No one will ever be able to put them again in the position of inferiority, unless they beat them at their own game with better mills and better trained labor, more intelligent supervision and a greater degree of research; and since the South is rather more interested in these matters and more in earnest about them, it means that the South cannot be headed, at least, in this generation.

I have no wish to enter into the past history of the cotton industry in the South immediately following the Civil War, only to say this, that now is the first time they have ever had a free and unhampered chance at the markets, and any one who is studying present market conditions will agree that they have made the most of their first years of freedom.

I cannot speak for the moment at first hand for other sections, but the mill groups about Greenville, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C., are certainly in a strong strategic position to make their full power felt in all markets. Their machinery is new, the arrangements of the mills up-to-date, giving greater space to the operators and yet greater economy in the handling of processes. The class of labor is the finest in all America, 100 per cent native-born American citizens, who, through years of trial and experience, have become splendidly trained; good superintendence, and many of the younger men trained in Southern technical schools especially for the job, and understanding Southern labor and Southern mill conditions. After all, an industry is but the co-ordination of individual forces and enthusiasm.

Success Certain as Taxes.

If any group of able men is strongly and singly determined on a certain objective, success is as certain as taxes. Every man you meet in this region is confident, optimistic, fully assured of the future and willing to build new mills, re-equip old mills and rearrange selling plans for the future as well as the present. You do not hear so much about staple merchandise in the South as you do in the East, and there are more men and more mills experimenting with the proper types of fancy goods in the South than in the East. The emphasis is on quality and the leading mills are ambitious to make their products the world's standard, and every day sees Southern equipment become more flexible and wide in range.

For a long time it has been the custom to refer to the goods made in the South by the name "Southern," and this name originally inferred inferiority, a recognition of

the fact that inadequate equipment, inexperienced help and green superintendence must result in a product inferior to that made in the Eastern mills. It seemed, with the recent progress of the South in mind, advisable as well as fair to remove this designation, since the mills in the South, particularly in yarns from Gaston county, were producing grades equal to any produced in the East and in many instances superior. There are many mills in that region that get a premium on their yarn. All the yarn used in a certain famous soft collar, requiring great evenness and strength in yarn, is spun in a single mill in Gaston county by arrangement with the collar manufacturers. No other mill has been able to give them a comparable technical service. There are fine yarn goods in Greenville making more complicated and more fashionable cotton mixtures than any mill in New England has yet essayed. For all this the name "Southern" still means to many in the trade a term of reproach.

In Charlotte I took this problem up with S. B. Alexander, of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. He said: "I am only expressing an individual opinion without consultation with any of my associates in the mills of the South, and I do not know that they will wholly share these views, but it seems to me that we, as manufacturers in the South, would be wrong in giving up the name "Southern" just when we are giving it a definite quality significance. For 50 years, ever since the Civil War in fact, the name has meant inferiority in merchandise, and we have carried this load in many instances unjustly for a half century, and it has cost us untold millions of treasure. Now when we are just making the name a valuable sectional trademark, a guarantee of technical performance, the assurance of trained labor and new machinery, it is suggested that we relinquish it and all goods, yarns and fabrics to be simply designated by counts and weights, unless actually branded. This is not the time for such a change.

"The great development in the South in the last ten years has not been matched by a similar development in the East. During the period, when 10,000,000 spindles have been added to the South, there have been no appreciable additions in the East. As a general rule, the mills in the South are newer by several loom years than the mills in the East, are better equipped, run more steadily, and have a better class of labor. We are now putting up finishing plants in the South, and some of our mills studying market conditions with intelligence realize that styling and diversification of products are essential to their proper development, and are consequently building up a higher and higher name for all products from the South.

"If it lay entirely with me, I should keep the name 'Southern' as a mark of distinction, as a kind of regional trademark of quality. We have earned it both by the years of our self-denial and the years of our success, and the time is not far distant when every merchant and indeed every individual in America will realize that a piece of fabric spun, woven and dyed in the South, is the highest expression of the textile arts in America. If we have not built with this in mind then we have built without faith."

This was a point of view new to me, and, had I heard it without visiting the mills, I might have treated it with less respect than I now receive it. If there were a Southern manufacturer, as Mr. Alexander is, and had his visions and opportunity for knowledge, I should certainly take his position in regard to the word Southern without a moment's hesitation.

There is one fact in the situation that deserves serious consideration. If a mill, because of antiquated machinery, lack of technical direction or poor styling, finds it unprofitable to run in the East, it can be closed down, and the labor either returns to its home in Europe or is distributed among other industries in the East. The man who closed down a mill in the South, while he was able to run it and closed it down merely because of his inactivity or lack of judgment, would be socially and commercially ostracized. They have brought this splendid labor force out of the mountains into the mill valleys, they have housed them and built splendid schools and hospitals, and assisted them in the building of churches, they have established in the wilderness modern, industrial villages, where the comforts of life are assured to all who are willing to work, and this is a frugal, industrious law-abiding people.

They must live by the mills, and the mills must live by them, and there is a better understanding between employer and employee in the South than in any other broad industrial region I have ever seen in the entire world. I am no foe of labor unions, and I believe in the fundamental right of men to organize, but I have never seen in the rosiest promises of any labor organization a condition of life as good as has been created in the district between Charlotte and Greenville, with which I am immediately familiar. As a matter of fact, this labor is in no need of organization; they are already of one mind and share common ambitions and common ideals, and in working in the mills and for the mills rather than in little mountain farms they have not surrendered one iota of independence, but have added to it a splendid education. There are certain economic factors that are just beginning to be apparent that must be controlled. The constant advance of land value incident on the building

of mills and mill villages may in time create a burdensome overhead for the mills, and some new method of controlling or curbing such advances must be found. But the fact remains that 15 or 50 years ago Gaston county was a wilderness of dust and mud roads, impenetrable pine forests, the haunt of the trapper, the hunter and the moonshiner. Now you drive all day long on splendid concrete roads, and you are always in sight of a mill chimney and a mill village. This is the great, fine spinning center of the South, and contains 1,500,000 more fine yarn spindles. The mills are usually in small units of 10,000 spindles to a mill, under capable superintendents, and each unit making a very limited range of counts. Specialization is the order of the day.

There is a movement now on foot, and rapidly gaining headway, to bring looms to these spindles. There are in this county several small units of looms, and they are highly organized looms, boxes, dobbies and jacquards, and the tendency is to make these mills highly specialized and highly flexible to meet the demands of the market. They are building there a new Manchester, England, or a new New Bedford, Mass., and they are basing it on contented, industrious, well-trained labor, splendid mechanical superintendence and a keen appreciation of market values.

It is written that you should not put new wine in old bottles; it might be paraphrased that you cannot compete with new machinery with antiquated mills, and this is a fact that deserves very serious consideration from all factors in the textile industry who may find themselves in competition, with the new South.

Increased German Imports of Cotton Cloth.

Imports of cotton cloth into Germany during the first nine months of 1924 reached 18,878 metric tons compared with 4,974 during the corresponding period of 1923—an increase of approximately 280 per cent, according to Consular advices to the Department of Commerce from Dresden. German exports of cotton cloth during the first three quarters of 1924 amounted to 43,888 metric tons, a decrease of 17 per cent from the 16,670 metric tons shipped during the first nine months of 1923. Unbleached goods comprised more than 50 per cent of the 1924 imports, and the exports of this classification included 1,285 metric tons destined for the United States.

Unemployment in German Textile Industry Decreases.

Unemployment in the German textile industry continued to decrease during October. Operation on reduced hours was discontinued in almost all textile branches, and in many instances, there has been a shortage of skilled textile workers, Consul Dreyfus, Dresden, reports.

Studying the Job and Overcoming Tradition

THE November issue of "Cotton Chats," published by the Draper Corporation, says:

"A most profitable session of the recent convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers was devoted to the subject of 'Studying the Job.'

"The oldest art known to man is that of spinning and weaving of fibers into some form of fabric. It has been claimed that without this art civilization would have been impossible.

"Archaeologists tell us that before the dawn of recorded history the weaver had produced every form of fabric known to the modern art.

"Here is apparent justification for those who assert that weaving is the most extensively studied art known.

"As an art? Yes.

"As a job?

"The fly shuttle is less than two centuries old. The power loom has been in successful operation a little over a century. The automatic loom is thirty years old.

"The art is old. Primitive methods produced fabrics of wonderful artistry.

"The job is new. Its purpose is to produce by mechanical means as near an approach as possible to the fabrics of primitive art—and to do it successfully and profitably under the economic conditions modern industry and competition impose.

"The job is new. It changes every year, with the introduction of every new machine and every new condition.

"The job has not been overstressed. If you don't have somebody on the job of studying the job all the time, you will soon be a back number—and in these modern days, that means failure.

"Studying the job is a real job. It is a job for the agent, the superintendent, the overseer of weaving and every overseer and workman down the line.

"The man who studies the job recognizes at the outset that it is possible to do things better, in a more economical and effective way than they are now being done. The object of studying the job is to find out where these betterments may be made and how to make them.

"The man who studies the job will try first to size up the situation and locate the opportunities.

"He will not waste time on weaving problems settled before the dawn of recorded history. The problem of today is the problem of methods—the most efficient way of using tools this industrial age affords for producing ever-improving fabrics at a price that will keep his mill successful financially against ever-increasing competition.

"The tool that has been far and away the outstanding leader in reducing costs and increasing production is the automatic loom.

The man who studies the job will find that this tool has never been fully appreciated, never fully em-

ployed. We have had experts studying the job for years in your mills. What they say is based on experience and a wide acquaintance with actual conditions. What they say a few venturesome manufacturers are beginning to put into practice—with results that are proving most profitable. The man who studies the job and tries to put improved methods to the test runs against the biggest obstacle to all human progress—tradition.

"In an industry as old as the making of textiles tradition is a real burden. It can't be done from experienced mill men and valued overseers sounds final and authoritative. It kills venturesome enthusiasm. Frequently it absolutely blocks progress.

"But—the world has gone forward under the lead of men who have done the impossible.

"If you would study the job don't turn a deaf ear to new ideas; don't listen too long to the doubters. Don't be frightened or handicapped by tradition.

"More looms per weaver?

"It can't be done!

"If you are studying the job, walk through that weave room you are so proud of. The weavers are not busy. Everything must be running well. The looms are all producing cloth. Nothing for the weavers to do.

"Did you hire them to loaf or to work?

"Why do you pay them their wages? Are you getting a day's work for a day's pay?

"If the looms have been perfected to the point where the weavers have little to do, why not get the full value of your investment in improved looms and let them supervise enough machines to earn their wages?

"It is fair to them, for otherwise you cannot meet modern competition and soon you will have no jobs for them.

"It is essential to your own business success.

"It is good public policy for it means reduced cost to the consumer—and that is the real measure of public welfare, the ladder on which the modern world has advanced to a higher plane of living for each and every one of us, rich and poor together.

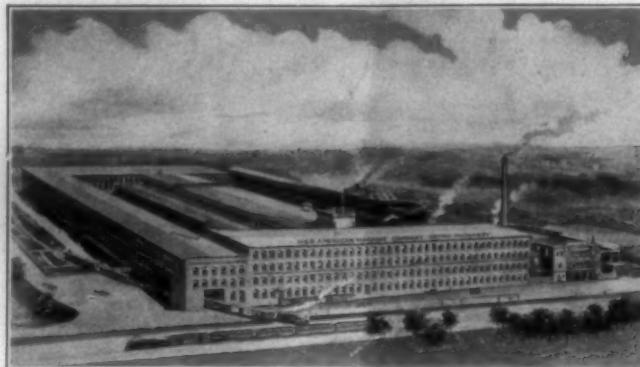
"Bobbin girls?

"If you are studying the job you will find your weavers—expert workmen and drawing the pay today of skilled workers—are spending a large share of their time putting in bobbins, a few at a time, and consequently visiting each loom far too often. This work requires no brains and only such skill as young and nimble fingers can quickly acquire.

"Use bobbin girls at the pay of unskilled help, learners in the weave room, and give your weavers the real job of supervising the mak-

(Continued on Page 32)

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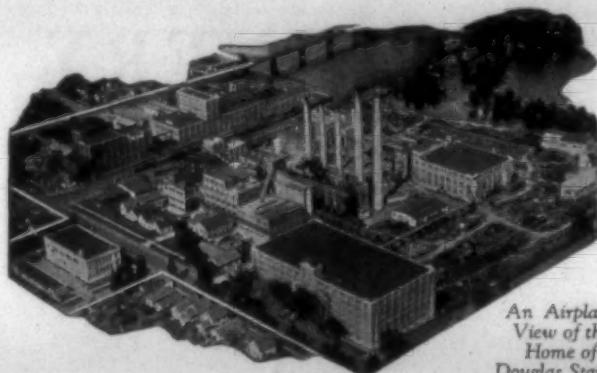
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Douglas Crown Starch is the result of over 20 years of study and experience in the production of textile starch and its uses. It is essentially the most perfect starch made.

Douglas Starch is available in all special and standard grades—

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Boston and Worcester, Mass.

Better Sales Method Method Needed

It is believed that with energetic efforts, properly directed, American firms might increase their sales of cotton cloth in the Egyptian market, and that American trade-marked lines of cotton hosiery can continue to do an increasing business due to the prestige now enjoyed by several well-known American makes, according to reports to the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner May and Consul Ives, Alexandria. American hosiery of all types is bought on a quality basis which has been established on actual performance. Advertising is a very important element in keeping United States brands of hosiery before the Egyptian public.

Yarns and textiles comprised 34 per cent of the total imports into Egypt during the first eight months of both 1923 and 1924, and their aggregate value for the period under discussion was £E9, 718,965 and £E10, 345,735, respectively, according to reports to the Department of Commerce from Consul Ives and Trade Commissioner May, Alexandria. (The average value of the Egyptian pound at current exchange during the first eight months of the year was approximately \$4.75 in 1923 and \$4.46 in 1924.) Cotton piece goods constituted slightly over 50 per cent of the total value of the group "yarns and textiles" in 1924; the balance included £E1,704,808 worth of other cotton manufactures, £E1,219,758 of wool manufactures, £E1,247,995 of silk manufactures, £E435,649 of jute manufactures, £E166,734 of linen products, £E134,971 of hemp manufactures, and £E128,967 of other textiles. Each of these groups showed a slight improvement in value over figures for the corresponding period of 1923.

The volume of Egyptian imports to the five principal classes of cotton piece goods declined from 128,462,000 square meters during the first eight months of 1923 to 103,098,000 for the corresponding period of 1924. Of these amounts the United Kingdom supplied 108,562,000 in 1923, and 92,823,000 in 1924; Italy furnished 16,514,000 square meters in 1924, against 13,670,000 in 1923, its largest gains having been made in the printed and piece-dyed classifications; and unimportant amounts came from other continental countries, the United States, and Japan. The last-named country confines its efforts to compete in this market almost entirely to grey goods weighing over 110 grams per square meters, and in this, they have been singularly successful, having increased their sales of this line from 1,457,000 square meters during the first eight months of 1923 to 3,683,000 square meters for the like period of 1924.

Trade Commissioner May's previous report that "the absolute discontinuance of Egyptian imports of heavy grey goods from the United States during the first four months of 1924 is explained by the extremely low prices quoted on Japanese grey sheetings for delivery ex warehouse Port Said throughout the current year. Combined with low price,

the maintenance of spot stocks has given the Japanese control of the market not only in Egypt, but throughout the Eastern Mediterranean and Red Sea regions, which are supplied mostly from Port Said, still applies since no receipts of heavy grey goods from the United States were recorded during the first eight months of 1924, although 61,669 square meters were imported from that source during the corresponding period of 1923.

The total share of the United States in Egypt's cotton piece goods imports during the period January to August, inclusive, was 339,155 square meters in 1924 and 450,592 in 1923. In the early part of 1924, good quantities of American cotton voiles, both dyed and printed, which arrived on the Alexandria market were promptly sold, and generally well taken, and it is in this line that the most important American business in cotton cloth is being done today.

British India supplies the bulk of Egypt's cotton yarn imports, being credited with 1,036,673 kilos (kilo=2,204 pounds), valued at £E147,222 during the first eight months of 1924. France came second, having furnished 325,074 kilos, Italy third with 129,866 kilos, followed by the United Kingdom with 107,429 kilos. Imports of sewing cotton reached 1,937,212 kilos worth £E181,846, of which more than 50 per cent came from the United Kingdom and about 30 per cent from Belgium.

During the first eight months of 1924, Egypt imported cotton hosiery to the value of £E10,958 from the United States, an increase of 118 per cent over receipts from that source during the corresponding period of 1923. Although these figures represent but a very small percentage of the total imports of cotton hosiery, £E442,391 in 1924 and £E360,906 in 1923, the gain is significant because of the strenuous competition now being experienced from Germany and Japan. The former country supplied about 35 per cent and the latter slightly more than 25 per cent of the total 1924 hosiery importation, while Italy, Spain and France each accounted for about 8 per cent.

Imports of wool hosiery come largely from the United Kingdom and France supplies about half of the silk hosiery. The United States is credited with £E2,744 worth out of a total importation of £E32,432 of silk hosiery during the first eight months of 1924.

Let the People Decide.

The action of Massachusetts voters on the child labor law referendum submitted to them, disappointing as it is to the friends of progressive legislation, gives rise to the question as to why there should not be referendums on all proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution. If the people are qualified to choose their representatives in the Senate, why are they not equally well qualified to pass on proposed changes in their fundamental law? —Buffalo (N. Y.) News.

Report Partnership Plan in Textile Plan

A partnership plan which gives the employees of an industrial property a share in management and profits; equal in many respects to that enjoyed by the owners, is suggested for the consideration of industry generally in a report on "Sharing Management With the Workers," issued in New York by the Russell Sage Foundation. The report is based on a study of the Partnership Plan of the Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., which, in the opinion of Mary Van Kleeck, director of the department of industrial studies of the foundation, is "one of the most significant of the several hundred current experiments in giving workmen a share in the management of business."

In making the report public, Miss Van Kleeck said: "The Dutchess Bleachery experience indicates affirmative answers to the much discussed questions: Is it financially safe for a company to permit its wage-earning employees to vote on questions of shop management? Do workers desire to have this share of responsibility? Lacking technical training and experience in administration, is their judgment valuable concerning questions of general policy? Will they have consideration for the interests of stockholders? The further point is made that in this case, when given power to determine policies, the employees did not use it to advance their own wages and decrease working hours regardless of the financial state of the business."

The report itself, a document of 150 pages, was prepared by Ben M. Selekman, a member of the foundation's staff, who conducted the investigation.

"The significance of this experiment, in so far as industry generally is concerned," declared Miss Van Kleeck, "lies in the fact that the partnership plan was introduced under such unfavorable conditions in the Dutchess Bleachery that its success in this plant indicates the possibility of securing equally, if not more, favorable results in almost any industrial property through equally sincere and efficient efforts."

Mr. Selekman found that the partnership plan of the Dutchess Bleachery not only affords representation to employees in determining the condition of their employment, but admits a representative of the wage-earners in the mill to the board of directors, turns over entirely to a board of workmen the administration of the company's houses for employees' families, assigns definite responsibility for shop management to a board of managers composed of six officers of the company and of six wage-earners, and provides employees with information concerning the financial condition and conduct of the business.

Three years of such co-operation, Mr. Selekman says, has transformed

a community of dilapidated and unsanitary houses into a town of clean, comfortable, and happy homes, and has at the same time revolutionized the attitude of employees toward production to such an extent that the company earned comparatively high dividends during two years when other plants in the same industry were idle because of the business depression.

"As managers, the representatives of the operatives have displayed good business judgment," says the report. "Not only have they utilized the machinery of the partnership plan to present and adjust grievances, but they have co-operated in the constructive tasks of running a factory. They have suggested such methods of increasing efficiency as time clocks, foremen's conferences, and mass meetings. Together with representatives of the stockholders, they elected the present manager and superintendent. The whole tenor of their participation has been not 'How much can we get out of the bleachery for ourselves?' but 'What can we do to make this a successful and efficient business enterprise for everyone concerned?'

"The partnership plan has revolutionized the attitude of the operatives toward production. All the foremen have perceived a new alertness on this subject among the men. To cut down waste, to make certain that no goods were spoiled in the process of bleaching, to finish the greatest number of yards, meant an increase in profits and a larger net income to each operative. Here was an incentive, direct and personal, such as only proprietors of a business have heretofore experienced.

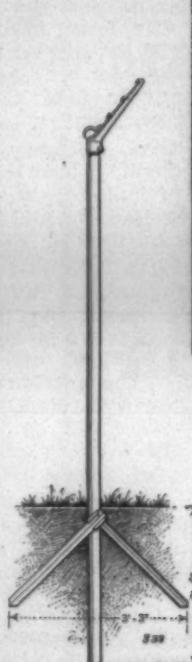
"There can be no doubt that, in spite of the obstacles yet to be overcome, the partnership plan has had a very real success from the point of view of the workers as well as from that of the stockholders. Not only do operatives feel that they have a stake in the success of the business, but the active owners realize that a policy of co-operative management such as obtains in the bleachery does not necessarily mean a decrease of dividends."

The conclusion of the report is in this statement: "Because of the sincerity of those who devised the plan in seeking a more democratic as well as a more personal basis for human relations in industry than has hitherto prevailed, and because of their courage in putting it into operation, the Dutchess Bleachery has achieved a place of leadership. We hope that this record of co-operation and partnership between management and operatives in the bleachery may lead to equally far-seeing experiments in other industrial establishments."

The publication of this report reveals that the Russell Sage Foundation has had underway since 1919

(Continued on Page 35)

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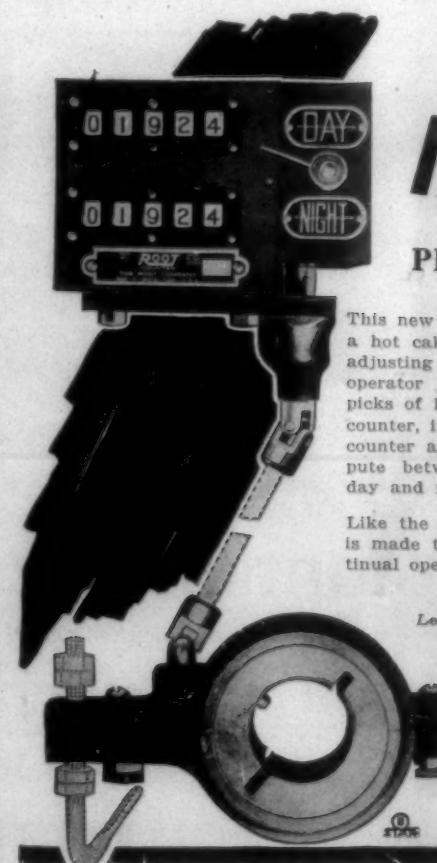
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Textile Industry of North Carolina

IT'S a far cry from the pioneering days in the textile industry in North Carolina at the present time when, according to Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman, North Carolina stands at the very forefront as a cotton manufacturing state, its cotton mills number 386, with 5,918,538 spindles, and 83,402 looms. The comparison is striking and interesting, says Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, in an article in the Charlotte Observer.

The first cotton mill in North Carolina was built by Michael Cchenek and Absalom Warlick near Lincolnton, and its equipment built to order, represented an investment of \$1,300. That was in 1913. Another small mill was built at Rocky Mount in 1817. The first mill of any pretensions built in the state was erected at Greensboro by Henry Humphries, it being known as the Mount Heckla mills. A number of other small mills were built before the civil war, most of them by men whose names are prominent today in textile circles in the state—Holt, Leak, Fries, Morehead and others. At the outbreak of the war there were just 41,884 spindles and 761 looms in North Carolina, and these figures were reduced to some extent during the latter part of the war through the destruction

of mills and mill equipment by Federal soldiers.

The second stage of the development of the textile industry in North Carolina was from 1865 to 1880. At the end of this period the industry had increased a little more than 10 per cent, the total being brought up to 92,380 spindles.

During the next decade the growth was negligible, but there was quite a bit of building activity during the early 90's so that by 1900 the state had a total of 1,434,000 spindles.

The real development of the industry has been during the past two decades. In 1900 the spindles had increased to 3,163,000, and in 1920 to 5,450,000. The growth of the industry in North Carolina has been consistently since 1920, so that today we have the total, as given by Mr. Shipman, of nearly 6,000,000 spindles.

North Carolina ranks today first among the Southern states and second among states of the union in the number of cotton spindles. It ranks first in America in number of cotton mill establishments and in the consumption of raw materials. It ranks first also in the number of spindle hours.

Development of Our Mills.

It has been indicated that North Carolina is outstanding among the states in the number of her cotton

mill establishments. This is the result, and a healthy result, of the manner in which the industry has been developed in North Carolina. Much credit is due to the leaders in the textile industry who might be mentioned for the genius and hard work, as well as capital, that they have put into the industry, but credit must also be given to the merchants and other business men, farmers, and professional men in various communities in North Carolina who have grouped themselves together to finance a mill, or mills, for their respective communities.

The late D. A. Tompkins, mill engineer, machinery manufacturer, textile manufacturer, economist and philosopher, used to declare that the greatest thing that could happen to agricultural North Carolina was the development of the textile industry throughout the state, his argument being that the textile industry would not only consume at home the raw cotton that is produced in the state but that the mill communities would constitute the best market possible for other products of the farm. Experience has demonstrated the soundness of Mr. Tompkins' logic and manufacturers and others are disposed to give a full measure of credit to Mr. Tompkins' untiring propaganda in behalf of industrial development for the expansion

which has taken place in the textile industry in the Carolinas during the past 25 years.

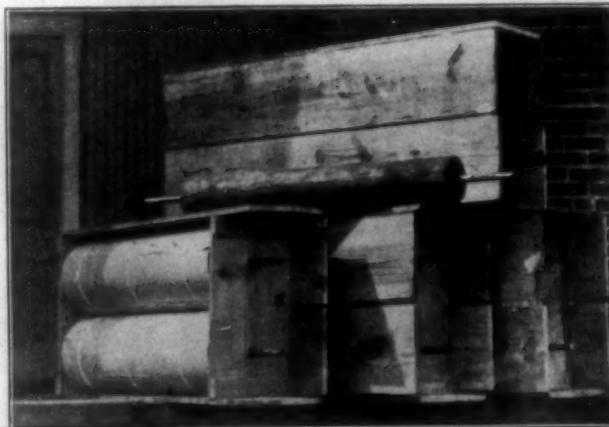
Large Number Employed.

It has been estimated that there are probably not less than 30,000 stockholders in the textile industry in North Carolina today. The industry furnishes employment to 80,000 individuals. This means that a total of not less than 105,000 individuals, a large number of them heads of families, receive their livelihood wholly or in part from the cotton mill industry. This 105,000 people, with their dependents, constitute a total of not less than 300,000 souls, or considerably more than 10 per cent of the population of our State.

Factors in Expansion.

There have been three outstanding factors in the expansion of the textile industry in North Carolina during the past two decades: first, the readiness of the pioneer manufacturers, the merchants, professional men, farmers, and others, to risk their money in the industry; second, the efficiency and the loyalty of the workers in the industry; third, the availability at reasonable prices of electric power for the operation of mills.

The fact that the ownership of the mills of the State is distributed among more than 30,000 stockholders is evidence of the faith of the



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Compare the two shipments pictured above.

A simple metal-tipped paper shell, easily applied over any 2 1/4" wooden core at the loom, takes place of heavy wooden beam in shipment. Saves 30 to 60% of transportation charges—60 to 80% of packing

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people of the State in the industry. The efficiency of the workers in the mills of this section, formerly held in question, has been demonstrated beyond any question and their understanding and loyalty have been contributing causes to the growth of the industry not less important than their efficiency. The advantages to the industry through the availability of electric power is found not alone in the saving on the power account, but, more important if anything, in the fact that the use of electric power purchased from an outside source has enabled the manufacturer to invest practically his entire capital in productive equipment instead of saving a considerable portion of it tied up in an individual power plant, and in the further fact that a plant can be easily and readily expanded without thought of the limitations that would be placed through dependence upon a steam plant of definite capacity.

Future of the Industry.

The factors that have contributed to the upbuilding of the industry during recent years are the factors that will push it forward to a greater future. Investment by individuals, including workers in the industry, in cotton mill securities is steadily becoming more general and it is not difficult today for a mill man of recognized ability to finance an enterprise. Already there are three stockholders for every eight workers and this proportion is steadily becoming larger.

Meanwhile the men who are making the industry—executives, foremen and the rank and file of workers—by experience, study, and application to their duties and problems, are preparing for the further expansion and development in the industry which is coming rapidly as a joint result of their preparation and of the confidence of the investing public in the personnel of the industry which they constitute.

The textile industry is today entering upon a new stage in its development in this section. There is a decided trend toward the finishing of goods at home and toward the manufacture of fine goods and specialties. Competent observers believe that there will be a rapid development along these lines during the next few years. As a matter of fact considerably more progress has already been made than most people, including a considerable section of textile people themselves, realize. This development is calling for specialized training and, as indicated above, this training is now in progress in practically every progressive mill establishment and community.

Educational Work.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the North Carolina Board of Vocational Education, with the co-operation of the mills themselves, is conducting night schools in a large number of mill communities for the training of ambitious, industrious workers who have a vision of possibilities attainable through special training and application to the job. Mr. Stuart W. Cramer remarked once that "the

child is the hope of future Southern industrialism," and at Cramerton educational and other facilities for the development of youth that are not surpassed in the State are offered to the boys and girls of the mill community. Mr. Cramer believes that as the individuals develop, the standard of work, the standard of goods, and the standard of social life in the community will develop.

Not only thinking mill executives and workers, but economists and business men generally are agreed that the future of the industry in North Carolina and the South is going to depend largely not only upon the development of the individuals in the mills but in the completeness of the understanding and co-operation between mill executives and mill workers. The fact is recognized that the interests of workers and stockholders, in the last analysis, are identical. Neither can profit for long at the expense of the other, and neither can suffer a period of distress, from any cause, without bringing to the other. The normal operation of the mills means wages for the work of the operatives, and wages for the savings invested in the form of mill stock by the stockholders. Abnormal operation, or idle spindles and looms, results in the curtailment both of payrolls and dividends.

The experience of the industry during the past has thoroughly demonstrated the fact that not only are stockholders and workers affected by adverse conditions in the industry but that business generally, affecting the entire community, suffers. Conversely it is true that prosperous times in the industry results in better business generally throughout the community. The more general understanding of the economics of the situation promises to be of constantly increasing benefit to both the industry and to the community.

Fall River Production.

Fall River, Mass.—The expected resumption of full time operations by local textile mills resulted in a night operations, unless trade conditions make such work imperative. At the present time demand is slow due possibly to a belief that the cotton crop is greater than forecast by the recent government report, and that the price of raw cotton is likely to be lower. Already Eastern dealers are prophesying that after the first of the year yarn stocks are going to accumulate, basing their opinion on the belief that yarn mills will commence night operations. The lack of active demand is likely to continue until after the holidays. If at that time the spinner produces slight increase in the amount of machinery in operation. The Wettamoe Mills, which have been idle for several months, resumed operations Monday, which contributes the largest amount of machinery started.

There has been some gain in the last month, with the result that full time operations were looked for.

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But Ladew Leather Belt-ing is not weakened by this constant bending. This is due to special care and skill in tanning and currying. The experience gained by good belt making since 1835.

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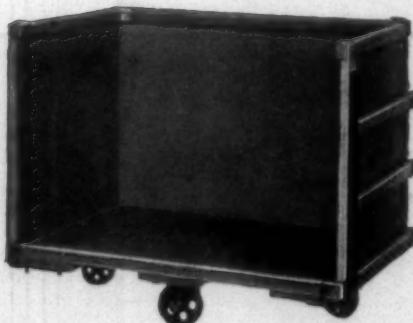
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Mills Must Recognize Style Value

GRADUAL awakening of textile manufacturers to the fact that style is a dominating influence in the industry, and also to the fact that they must give greater attention to the scientific as well as the mechanical problems of production, is one of the most encouraging developments of the past decade according to Dr. E. W. France, director of the Philadelphia Textile School, Philadelphia.

Dr. France has long been an advocate of the theory that fabric embellishment is as important to the textile industry as the production of goods that are perfect from a mechanical standpoint. Recently, he said that the tendency to pay closer attention to style and its influence will do more to place the industry on a higher plane, and to solve some of its more pressing merchandising problems, than any of the cure-all remedies advocated during the past ten years or more to correct various ills that have periodically developed.

He is also more or less in sympathy with the idea that mass production of textiles by tremendous mills which turn out fabrics of the same design and texture by the hundreds of thousands of yards has reached its zenith, except in well known staples for household use, such as sheetings, and in mechanical cloths used in the crafts. Mass production may prove satisfactory when applied to the manufacture of such fabrics, of low priced motor cars, steel ingots or any commodity in which style is not a dominating element, he says, but is not suited to the most successful production of textile fabrics which depend on style for a market.

"For many years," Director France said in outlining his opinions on this subject, "American manufacturers have been obsessed with the idea of mass production. Practically all industrial study and investigation has been confined to the question of production costs. Our manufacturers have struggled with problems of machine perfection, wages, tariff, plant layout and organization, and the like. It is not my intention to belittle the importance of those phases of industry, but we have given little or no attention, comparatively, to the equally important questions of marketing, distribution, style influence, and the proper styling of fabrics.

"As a result of this tendency to concentrate on mechanical problems, we have a lop-sided development. Proof of that fact can be obtained by an investigation of conditions in the textile manufacturing centers of this country. If inquiry is made it will be found that some of the most modern plants in America, and for that fact, in the world, are not by any means fully employed despite the fact that they were designed by the most capable architects and mill engineers in the country and are equipped with the most modern machinery. Everything possible was done to eliminate lost motion and to cut cost when they were built. They are supposed

to be the acme of perfection from a mechanical standpoint and should be able to produce at a relatively low unit cost. Yet we find them only partly employed and without a market for their entire output.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that some of the smaller mills with more flexible equipment felt the recent depression in textiles less than many of the large producers. Their greater flexibility permitted them to switch from one character of goods for which there was relatively little demand to other types for which the market was active. I know, for instance, of a men's wear mill that changed over to quilts and bedspreads and operated at full capacity and is now arranging to switch back to men's wear.

"In my opinion the trouble lies in the fact that the large organizations were built up with the mechanics of the industry largely in mind. The importance of fabric embellishment and of style were not considered. The owners calculated that all they had to do to insure steady employment of their capital was to erect a mill which would give lower unit cost than the one next door. They believed everything would be smooth sailing if they could accomplish that, and failed to consider the important fact that to sell their produce they must conform to the dictates and requirements of style and fashion.

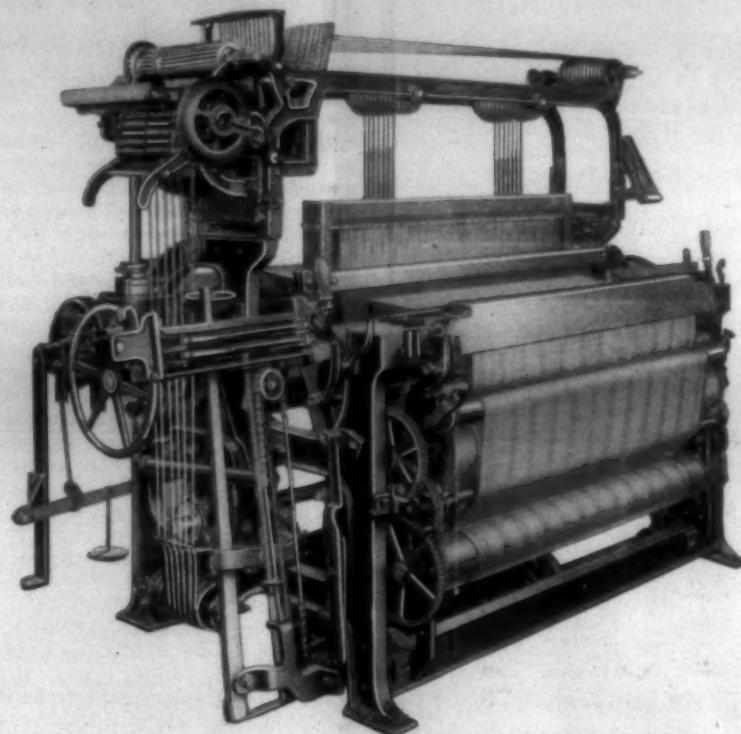
"Recently, however, a change seems to be developing. Concrete evidence of the awakening of the industry to the importance of style was afforded by the recent meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Boston. For instance, John S. Lawrence, speaking at the marketing session of the meeting, forcefully pointed out that orders run the mill, and that upon the success with which New England mills can anticipate the style demands of the public and fit them into mass production depends the success of the industry.

"At the same meeting Daniel E. Walsh declared style counselors should be included in the personnel of any mill anxious to succeed. Mr. Walsh claimed mills have evaded the missionary expense of creating new styles and have been unwilling to change equipment when such a step was required by new textures or weaves.

Awakening Will Solve Problems.

"This awakening to the fact that the market for a textile fabric depends not alone on low unit cost and mechanical perfection in production, but also on its embellishment, is especially gratifying as it has been our constant aim at the Philadelphia Textile School to keep design and color schemes in the foreground as an essential in textile instruction equal in importance to any other phase of the work not only in the class rooms, but in the industry as well.

"A study of history will reveal that from time immemorial, the human race has striven toward (Continued on Page 35)



Silk Looms

Our Silk Loom, with Knowles Head or Dobby, equipped with eight roller bearings on crank, bottom and rocker shaft, cut tooth driving gears and shock absorbing crank connectors represents the last word in silk Loom construction.

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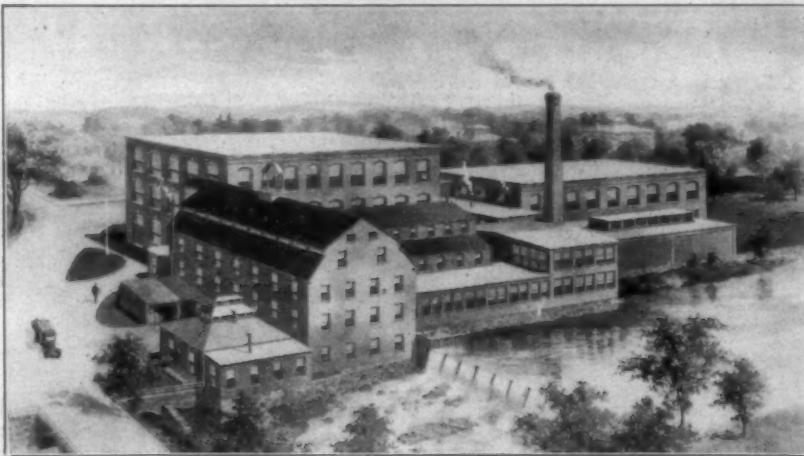
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Carding and Spinning

By George M. Ivey

Copy Revised for Third Edition.

(Continued from last week)

Cockley Yarn.—In a very general way it may be said that long-staple cotton is the cause of this, although it is not always so. There are some varieites of cotton more harsh and wiry than others, and consequently more difficult to draw. Sometimes roving being twisted too hard will cause it. We know of a mill where the spinning was running unusually bad when a new overseer took charge. Investigation showed that the speeders were running unusually well, and further investigation showed that the roving was twisted too hard. The old spinner had trouble with cockley yarn, and had spread the rollers one-eighth inch in order to remedy it. The extra twist was taken from the roving, the rollers closed up, and the spinning ran fifty per cent better.

By far the most frequent cause of cockley yarn is that there are just a few long fibres in a cross section of roving. One end of these fibres is held by the middle roller, while the other end is beyond the bite of the front roller. The bobbin is consequently pulling the thread down as fast as it is delivered by the front roller, but the middle roller, having hold of these fibres holds them back, and the other fibres, being delivered by the front roller, and not being taken care of by the bobbin, bend back on themselves and form a kink. If a piece of yarn having one of these kinks in it is carefully untwisted and the fibres examined, it will be readily seen where the trouble is. The remedy, however, is not so simple. It will at once occur to the average man that the rollers should be spread, and if this is done the trouble will disappear. But, as stated before other troubles may take its place, and the next day, or the same the stock may be short, and the rollers too far apart. It may be said that cockley yarn occurs more frequently in yarns spun from staple cotton, that is cotton more than one inch long. A remedy which never fails, is to have the saddle for the front and back rollers only, no weight being on the middle roller. We know of a large mill which made the change after everything else had been tried and failed, and the results were all that could be desired. It may be said that the trouble only occurs on filling, but this is only partially true. It does not occur so frequently on warp, because the warp is usually coarser, and the greater pull of the traveler pulls the kinks out fast as made, and if it does not, the tension on the yarn in the spooler is likely to and it is not noticed in the cloth. We know of one mill which for months kept several sets of looms weaving nothing but cockley filling, and every yard woven was sold as seconds.

Waste.—This is classed as trouble in the spinning room, and perhaps an overseer is criticised on this account of it more than any other one thing. The trouble is not so much in making waste, for that is inevitable, but in taking care of it after it is made. Nothing discounts a spinner so much as to have his floor littered up with waste. It is hard to keep the spinners from throwing white waste on the floor, but there is no reason why they should not be trained to do so the same as they are trained to keep roving bobbins, top rollers, or any other material they handle. Not only is the habit untidy, and tends to make the spinner careless in other matters, but much of this waste becomes mixed with dirt and oil and is sold for a trifle. The best way to keep it off the floor is to insist that the spinners have pockets in their aprons at least 8x4 inches. If they do not have them, do not allow them to work until they get them. By the time these pockets get full, they become somewhat in the way, and serve as a reminder that it is time to empty them. An excellent waste box is about 18 inches high and is made from 12-inch boards set up on end. In the top is a round hole, 4 1-2 inches in diameter. These boxes can be packed, and made to hold a great deal, and there need be no occasion for their running over.

However, with the most careful system, some good cotton will be swept up as waste. This is supposed to be carefully picked out and returned to the picker-room. As a matter of fact, it is often carelessly done, and the writer knows of a case where over 500 pounds of good cotton was picked out, of a few bales of sweepings. A good plan is to have the good waste picked out, but not have the sweepings put in the box until they are inspected by the second hand or overseer.

Spinners very often leave the room with their pockets full of waste. Some of this is scattered about the village, and much of it finds its way into pillows and quilts. About the best way to stop this is to have a man stationed at the outside door, and require every spinner whose pockets is not empty to go entirely back to the spinning room. A very little of this has the desired effect.

The clearer waste should be kept separate from the sweepings, as it is worth three or four times as much. Putting it into a box to itself will also tend to keep the floor clean. Just here it may be said that the waste from dust rolls of the cards can be put with the clearer waste. It is the same kind of stock, and is worth as much.

Bobbins Wound Too Low.—This trouble might be appropriately classified under the head of "Waste," for it is certainly a fruitful source of it. Not only is the yarn on the bobbin frequently wasted, but the groove by which the bobbin is held in the shuttle, being full of yarn, the bobbin will not fit properly, and causes a break-out in the loom. A careful weaver could prevent this, but even then the bobbin is generally too big to go into

the shuttle, and together with others is sent back to the spinning-room, where it is wasted by being cut or reeled off. These bobbins are almost always the result of carelessness of the doffers. They should be trained to glance under the ring rail after every doff, and never to leave a frame until all the bobbins are down. Many of these bobbins fail to fit because they have been wet or steamed and the wood has swollen. Such bobbins should all be laid aside, and reamed. The Draper Company has recently patented a clutch for the bobbin, which by centrifugal force firmly binds the bobbins when the spindle is running, but when not running the arms of the clutch remain in a normal position, and the bobbin is free. This device will also prevent spindles being sprung and bolsters broken by the doffers when an extra tight bobbin is found. Its chief merit of course is to prevent the bobbin rising where the frame is running. This is an ever-present trouble on high-speed spindles, and may be caused either by badly fitting bobbins or by vibrating spindles, but in nine cases out of ten it is caused by yarn being wound about the base of the spindle, preventing the bobbin from binding properly. The experience of the writer has been that the bobbins stay down better on the Whitin spindle than on other makes.

With the best system, a good many tangled and the ill-shaped bobbins will be returned from the weave-room. If the mill is of sufficient size, it will pay well to get a quiller and run all these pieces into full-size bobbins. The yarn if cut or reeled off is worth about 15 to 25 cents per pound, but if put into shape to weave, from 35 to 60 cents. Not only is it a great saving in its respect, but it has been found by experience that the spinner will be more careful of the shape of his bobbins, and that the quantity of the bad ones will be reduced fully one-half.

Soft Bobbins and Soft Nose Bobbins.—We once knew of a large mill where there was great complaint on account of the filling knocking off in the looms. A rigid investigation showed that they were using a traveler that was tight. Further investigation showed that the spindles and rings were so badly set that they had to use light travelers, or the ends would not stay up. After the spindles and rings were re-set, they were enabled to use a traveler two numbers heavier, and the complaint stopped. Soft bobbins on warp frames are frequently caused by their not being doffed as soon as full.

Sometimes only the nose of the bobbin is soft, and will snarl in the shuttle. This is usually caused either by the builder-cam being worn and allowing a pause in changing, or by too much back-lash in the builder motion. The effect of this back-lash is heightened if the ring rails are too evenly balanced. The rails should be heavy enough to go down quickly, or light enough to go up quickly. The speed of the ring rail may be too slow. It should move fast enough to prevent the coils of yarn riding on each other. After the wind reaches the highest point, it should descend rapidly so as to firmly bind the previous layer. Some spinners change the traverse so as to go up fast and down slow, claiming that the quick downward stroke tends to jerk the ends down. This tendency does not amount to anything, and may be disregarded. Soft-twisted filling is less liable to tangle than hard twisted, as it will mash into the yarn previously spun and bind more firmly.

A light traveler will also cause bad noses, especially in connection with high speed. The yarn is not wound tight enough, and the centrifugal force throws the layers out and loosens them.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The length of spinning frame is found by multiplying one-half the number of the spindles by the space, and adding 2 ft. 3 ins. The width may be 36 ins. or 39 ins. as desired. If the space is ample, a 39-inch frame is preferable, as the bands are longer, and have a better surface on the whirl. English frames are much longer than they are usually made in America, often having 400 spindles. They usually have two cylinders 10 inches in diameter, and are frequently belted in the center. Instead of clearer boards, they have clearer rollers on the top rollers similar to a mule. These rollers lie between the front and middle roller, and are turned by friction.

Separators are called anti-balloons in England, and have not attained the degree of excellence they have in this country. Ballooning is not an unmixed evil, but helps turn the traveler. If the yarn is allowed to balloon, a heavier traveler can be used, which for several reasons is desired. Among some mill men there is a tendency to dispense with separators, especially with fine frames it is customary to have this extra space and to dispense with separators. This is not the result of any special design, but is merely incidental. The cost of a spinning frame is based on a 2 1/4-in. space, and for all numbers, except very coarse ones, the ring is 1 1/4-in. allowing ample room on each side.

About 1 1/4 spindles occupy a square foot of floor space, so that 5,000 spindles would occupy 4,000 square feet. Spinning frames are sold at what is known as a price per spindle.

Spinning frames are driven with any size pulley or belt desired. We do not think that less than a 12-inch pulley or a 3-inch belt should be used for a frame of over 200 spindles. It is true, they often have smaller dimensions, but the best has to be kept so tight that it quickly wears out, and also wears the bearing.

The power required to drive spinning frames depends greatly upon the speed and increases at a greater ratio. The Draper Company has made exhaustive experiments, and found that a horsepower will run 137, 94, 76,

(Continued on Page 28)

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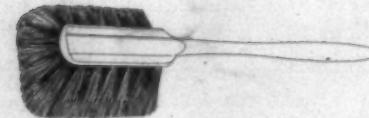


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No. 46 RAIL BRUSH

Brush part 7",
one row of
horsehair stock
1 1/4" long. Han-
dle 18".

No. 86 REED BRUSH

Has two rows
of bristles, 6"
brush part.
Length over all,
11 1/2".



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Spinners' Association Reviews Market Conditions

A VERY interesting and valuable review of the yarn market situation during the past six months has just been issued by the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association. One of the most important factors in the situation, as shown by this review, is that the manufacturing margin on cotton yarns has materially increased since last July, in spite of the fact that both cotton and yarn prices are lower than they were last year.

Accompanying the review is a chart which very graphically illustrates the relation between yarn production, sales and shipments during the past six months. This chart, which was prepared by C. Singleton Green, secretary of the association, gives a very clear idea of the course of the yarn market for the period under consideration and is an exceedingly valuable contribution to the other information contained in the report. It presents in an entirely new way information of yarn conditions that has heretofore been unavailable.

This review of the yarn markets says:

"A review of cotton and yarn prices from May 23 to December 1 presents an interesting study. Taking the prices of pivotal numbers of yarns, 20-2 ply warps, 30-1 hosiery cones and 12-1 skeins and figuring the manufacturing margin that exists between cotton plus waste and yarn prices less commission, discount and freight shows that in

May the manufacturing margin was so small as not to permit of replacements without excessive loss. In

July the manufacturing margin had almost disappeared in the instance of warps and hosiery cones, and had

entirely disappeared in the case of skeins.

"While New York spot cotton was 32.35 on May 23

20-2 ply warps were 46 cents.

30-1 hosiery cones 48 cents.

12-1 skeins 43 cents.

"November 29, New York spot cotton was 23.75

20-2 ply warps were 46 cents.

30-1 hosiery cones 49 cents.

12-1 skeins 42 cents.

"The manufacturing margin has increased more than 10 cents on warps and cones and more than 9 cents on skeins, showing that despite the fact of a material reduction in price of cotton, yarn prices here remained stable, and are now on a basis permitting replacement without loss.

"New York spots advanced from 32.35 May 23 to 35.25 July 26 and reached the low point of 22.80 September 20. Yarns on the other hand showed a materially less movement.

"20-2 ply warps from 46 cents May 23 advanced to 47 cents August 2, reaching a low point of 41.50 September 20. From that point advancing to 46 cents November 29.

"30-1 hosiery cones from 48 cents May 23 advanced to 50 cents July 26, and receded to 43½ cents September 20, finally advancing to 49 cents November 29.

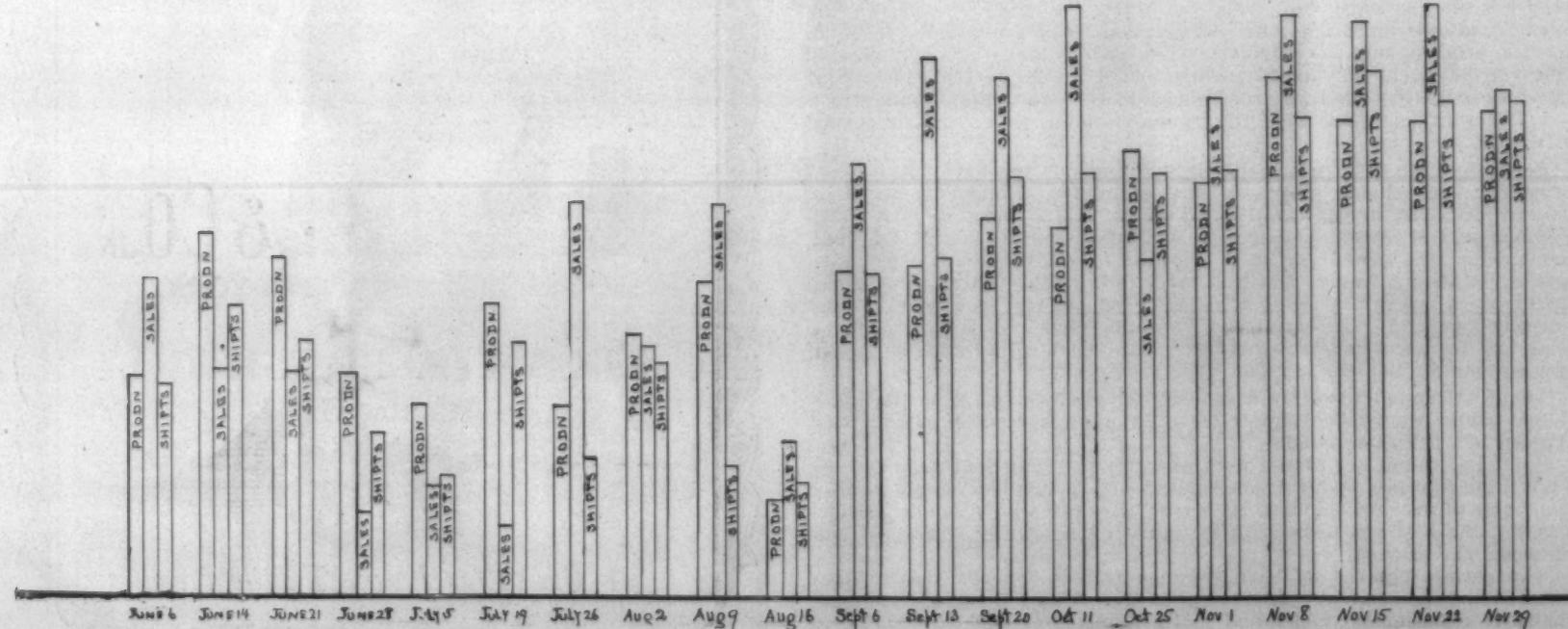
"12-1 skeins from 43 cents May 23 advanced to 44½ cents August 2, and receded to 37½ cents September 20, and finally advanced to 42½ cents November 15, and 42 cents November 29.

"The small fluctuation in the price of yarn in spite of the wide fluctuation in cotton values is due

Range of Cotton and Yarn Prices for Past Six Months

	N. Y. Spots	20/2 Warps	30/1 Hos. Cones	12/1 Skeins
May 23	32.35	.46	.48	.43
Mfg. Margin		3.74	5.15	.97
May 30	32.65	.46	.48	.43
Mfg. Margin		3.33	4.74	.56
June 6	29.40	.45	.48	.43
Mfg. Margin		6.33	8.56	3.46
June 14	29.90	44½	.48	.42
Mfg. Margin		5.19	7.98	2.88
June 21	29.65	44½	.47	41½
Mfg. Margin		5.46	7.33	2.69
June 28	30.05	.44	46½	41½
Mfg. Margin		4.55	6.45	2.24
July 5	29.75	.44	46½	41½
Mfg. Margin		4.90	6.77	2.50
July 19	32.50	43½	.47	.41
Mfg. Margin		1.20	4.00	Minus 1.10
July 26	35.25	47½	.50	.44
Mfg. Margin		1.65	3.50	Minus 1.57
Aug. 2	30.95	.47	.49	44½
Mfg. Margin		6.26	7.66	3.96
Aug. 9	30.35	.46	.48	43½
Mfg. Margin		6.04	7.45	3.73
Aug. 16	28.70	.46	.48	43½
Mfg. Margin		7.98	9.36	5.67
Sept. 6	25.80	43½	.45	40½
Mfg. Margin		9.08	10.05	6.32
Sept. 13	23.30	.42	44½	.40
Mfg. Margin		10.64	12.53	8.80
Sept. 20	22.80	41½	43½	37½
Mfg. Margin		10.77	12.21	7.09
Oct. 11	24.45	.44	.46	
Mfg. Margin		11.14	12.56	8.83
Oct. 25	22.95	43½	.46	.41
Mfg. Margin		12.43	14.32	10.13
Nov. 1	23.60	.44	.46	.41
Mfg. Margin		12.14	13.56	9.37
Nov. 8	25.15	.44	.46	.41
Mfg. Margin		11.49	12.91	8.72
Nov. 15	24.85	.46	.48	42½
Mfg. Margin		12.51	13.92	9.28
Nov. 22	24.10	.46	.49	.42
Mfg. Margin		13.39	15.71	9.70
Nov. 29	23.75	.46	.49	.42
Mfg. Margin		13.80	16.12	10.11

Chart of Yarn Production, Sales and Shipments as Reflected by Operations Reports of Southern Yarn Spinners' Association



to the conservative curtailment practiced by the spinners during the depressed period, and sales for less than replacement values.

"We enclose a chart showing the comparison of production, shipments and sales for the period of June 1 to December 1 as represented by the operations report of the association. The movement of price is clearly depicted in the volume of productions, shipments and sales represented by the chart and the increase of sales in the chart shows clearly the price conditions as reflected in the schedule of values.

"A careful study of both the range of prices and the chart shows clearly how valuable, intelligent, conservative operations have proven to the spinner. Had it not been for curtailment of operations during the depression period, and refusal to sell at less than replacement value, yarn prices would have followed their natural trend and have been influenced by the movement of cotton. As it is values today are remunerative in spite of the materially adverse conditions of the preceding months.

Knitting Arts Exhibition

With the announcement of the Twenty-first Annual Knitting Arts Exhibition and Convention, to be held April 6-10, 1925, at Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, under the auspices of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, comes encouraging news from Chester I. Campbell, manager of the show, that the number of reservations for space made to date is far in excess of any of the previous exhibitions.

"This fact," said Mr. Campbell, "clearly indicates the important place this annual exhibition is taking in the knitting arts trade and shows more than any other single thing how far a realization of the value of co-operation between the manufacturer, the jobber and retailer can go towards creating that unity in the trade which makes for increased and better business for all."

The list of exhibitors who have applied for space reservations already numbers more than two hundred. This makes it clearly apparent that this year's show will far surpass any previous effort both in the number of exhibitors and in the quality and character of their exhibits. It shows, too, that the progressive manufacturers, jobbers and retailers are awaking to the unrealized commercial possibilities attendant to this annual exhibition.

At the close of last year's show the promoters received a flood of congratulatory letters from practically every exhibitor on the floor. The messages conveyed ranged all the way from congratulations on the efficient manner in which the show had been conducted to expressions of gratitude for the amount of business that had been done. The unanimous sentiment of every one, however, was that the entire event was the best ever. At that time it did not seem that any succeeding exhibition could equal the last one

let alone surpass it. This year, however, with the date almost four months away, there is every indication that the forthcoming exhibition will set a new high record for advancement and progress in the knitting arts trade.

The purpose of the exhibition is apparent. It is the only possible link between the three branches of the trade, viz., the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer. It forms the common plane upon which they all can meet to discuss ways and means of improving conditions for each other. A boost for one is a boost for the other and any means of personal contact that accomplishes this end is bound to be beneficial. To carry the deduction a bit further it follows that business conditions as a whole are benefited by anything that benefits any part of business.

This year's exhibition will be like the one held last year in all of its principal events. The events themselves will be on a broader scale than ever before because the increased attendance that is expected will necessitate it. There will be more and larger displays of machinery and equipment, with special attention being paid to inventive improvements during the past year.

Developing Brocatelle Fabric.

Athens, Ga.—Brocatelle cloth, a coarse brocaded or figured fabric, used for tapestry and upholstery and sometimes for dresses, is being developed by local mills. While this is a relatively old model of cloth, its use during the past several years has been small, and its manufacture in the South has been always small, hence its development now is an entirely new proposition. The brocatelle used in dress goods is much finer and necessarily lighter in weight than the fabrics used for the upholstery trade, and it is understood that the particular cloth now in process here is for the upholstery use.

Information gained on the construction and peculiarities of this new cloth follows: It may be classed as a double cloth fabric, with two warps and two fillings, a face warp and weft and a back warp and weft. These warps and fillings, however, interweave with one another, thereby binding together the two sets of warp and filling threads, with this peculiarity, that the face warp threads do not show on the back of the fabric, nor does the back filling show on the face of the fabric, while on the contrary, the face filling shows on the back and the back warp threads show on the face. The warp threads give body to and also form the ornamental features of the fabric, which is the raised or brocaded figure in the cloth. These threads, when not forming the figure, lie buried between the face and back filling picks. The figure thus formed is usually of an eight harness sateen weave, the ends floating over the seven back filling picks and under one, while the back filling is used principally to give weight to the fabric and accentuate the raised figure.

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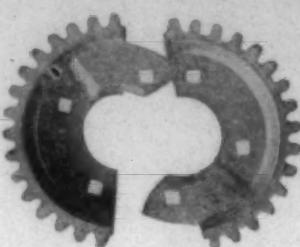
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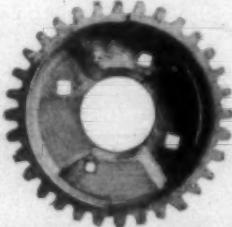
to any loom to replace a broken crank shaft gear. Saves material and time and also increases production.

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New Ideas To Offset Smaller Textile Demand

Providence, R. I.—The textile industry of America, especially the cotton textile industry, has, during the past few years been fundamentally hurt in two ways. Evidences of this have been on every side during the past year of curtailed operating schedules and closed mills. It has been fundamentally hurt by the ever-increasing importation of foreign-made textiles. It has suffered because women have decided henceforth to dress comfortably and in so deciding they are using less textile materials and turning from cotton and other like fabrics to silks, etc.

As a result of all this and as a solution to the problems with which the American textile industry has been confronted for the past few years, notably since the war, the wide-awake textile manufacturer in this country is seeking, and already with success to a certain degree, new products to keep the looms and spindles in his mills busy. This and tariff revision are two of the principal methods by which the textile industry of this country will heal the fundamental wounds it has received.

Such is, in part, the opinion expressed by C. A. Horton, vice-president and general manager of the Hope Webbing Company, of Pawtucket, manufacturers of narrow fabrics for the past 40 years and which is one of the textile manufacturing corporations which have already, in a small way, turned to the production of new products to keep the wheels of New England's textile industry from permanent idleness.

Has Confidence in the Future.

Mr. Horton, like most New England textile manufacturers, while admitting that the industry has been gravely hurt, retains confidence in the future of the industry. He believes the problems will be solved. And like all cotton manufacturers who talk on the subject, he believes that all of the millions of yards of goods imported into this country from abroad might just as well have been made here and thus brought good times in the place of the struggles among mill owners and workers during the past year when the burden has been heaviest.

Speaking of the textile industry being fundamentally hurt in the two ways described briefly above, Mr. Horton says in the Daily News Record:

"Most of us can remember the day when our mothers wore skirts and gowns with long trains with which they swept up all the filth and dirt on the streets and in the homes. When they cut off a few inches of these skirts it certainly meant a difference to the textile industry. Not much, at first, to be sure, but enough ere long so that it put out of business one of the oldest braid manufacturers in the country, a firm which for 80 years or more had been making braids which were used to prevent the bottoms of long skirts and dresses from wearing out.

"Women decided to dress comfortably. They will never go back to the long dresses and discomfort. They have turned from cotton underwear and the like to silks, etc. The textile industry, especially the cotton industry, was bound to feel it. It has felt it. It has been fundamentally hurt by it."

Mr. Horton's assertions do not constitute idle talk. They are borne out by the large number of mills in Rhode Island and elsewhere which today are showing that they realize the trouble and are experimenting with, or already producing products different from those upon which they built their reputations years ago.

Constant Experimenting.

One big Rhode Island cotton mill is even now experimenting, according to closely guarded reports, with machinery brought here from England, to manufacture artificial silks in which cotton plays a prominent part. Another big cotton mill is said to be about ready to put a new type of underwear cloth on the market. New companies are being formed to manufacture new products, their organizers being men long identified with the cotton textiles industry.

Already American-made cloth, which it is hoped will drive the imported English broadcloths out, is being sold over the counters in the form of shirts for men, etc. Everywhere the industry is turning its attention to new products as a means to solve the problem with which it is confronted. Sheetings and pillow casings, for which many Northern cotton mills have been famous for years, are giving way to fancier cotton goods.

That the methods of "crying Southern competition" and cutting wages are not the proper ones to lead the textile industry out of the wilderness in which it now finds itself is the opinion held by many of these manufacturers who are getting down to "brass tacks" and seeking the solution where it is declared more likely to be found; in new products.

Enters New Field.

The Hope Webbing Company, however, unlike numerous cotton manufacturing companies, which have turned their attention to finer goods such as artificial silks and new types of underwear cloth, etc., has gone into an industry which the textile industry has never been a part of. The Hope Webbing Company has invaded the radio field, which has from its infancy always been far apart from the textile industry and more closely allied with the country's electrical or metal industries.

As far as is known this is the first time the cotton manufacturing industry or any part of the textile industry, for that matter, has ever been linked up directly with the radio industry, that is, producing a product which is purely a radio product. The Hope Webbing Com-

pany, like some others, has made tapes to cover the wire on radio headpieces, etc., but never has it made a distinctly radio product.

The new product, which is being widely advertised by the company, and which, although not put on the market until September 1, last, is now being handled by jobbers in every State of the Union and in most of the cities and towns in these States. It is called "Talking Tape," and it is sold and used purely for radio set indoor aerials. The new product, patent for which has been applied for, is a combination of metallic and fiber (cotton) strands carefully woven with the metallic proportion in parallel lines of perfect spacement. The textile threads take the strain, protect the metallic strands against breaking and provide flexibility and ease of handling impossible with any type of wire or other antenna medium, it is claimed.

The "Talking Tape," which is about one-half an inch wide and light as a feather, somewhat resembling gold tinsel used in Christmas tree decorating, except that it is not "fuzzy," is now being manufactured on about 2,000 of the company's 47,000 units of production. Thus, as officials of the company say, it is only a small part of the company's product; but, at the same time, shows in its small way, how textile manufacturers may turn out new products entirely foreign to their usual field of endeavor and help solve the problems brought about by the two fundamental hurts which the industry has received.

The product is packed in cartons containing 100 feet each. Various radio manufacturers and experimenters have experimented with the "Talking Tape" in addition to electrical manufacturing corporations of prominence and have highly endorsed it. It is claimed to be especially advantageous in that it may be used anywhere, is not unsightly and while durable is very light in weight.

The Hope Webbing Company is one, among several Rhode Island textile manufacturing corporations, which is working out its own salvation by seeking a new field of endeavor. This company, too, is one of the few using, in this method, machinery which has been active in its plant for years.

New Hosiery Standards

Following months of research, in which 30 manufacturers freely aided by submitting hosiery samples for inspection, the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers made public the conclusions reached at the completion of the third undertaking by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, to establish fixed standards in the hosiery industry.

While standardization of sizes was of the most pressing importance, and consequently was the first to be undertaken by the bureau and the association, standardization of boxes, the next undertaking, has now be-

gun to play its part in the elimination of waste. Standardization of sizes will play an even larger part, in the opinion of some of the hosiery association experts.

According to John Nash McCullough, the hosiery association has practically "blazed the trail" toward elimination of waste through standardization. He expects the newest move to bear an extremely important part in market conditions.

Disputes Reduced.

Standardization of sizes, he explained, has eliminated a great many trade disputes, and in one instance enabled a manufacturer to win a law suit involving \$16,000.

The influence which standard lengths will have in the market, he explained, would rest largely in the tendency hereafter to return merchandise because of being too long or too short.

"This argument does not take in the public's point of view at all," he said. "That would be too obvious, for it is a practical certainty that people dislike the uncertainty of hosiery length."

"The great point from the market standpoint to be considered in the matter of disputes.

"I have known of hosiery being returned to manufacturers with the complaint that it was too long. And, of course, when hosiery is too short it is always liable to return."

"Now, in the case of the manufacturer who made his hosiery too long, there were two major losses. In the first place, he wasted materials and is in special jobber packing, it immediately becomes distress merchandise consequently does not bring profits."

By standardizing lengths according to approved principle, manufacturers will avoid both hazards to the extent that they are controlled by disputes over proper length, he believes.

The question of how fully the hosiery industry will conform to the length standards can only be answered by precedent.

Since the establishment of a standard method of measuring sizes, that is, foot length, over 60 per cent of the manufacturers have conformed, according to information at the association offices.

Only about 40 per cent have adopted the standardized boxes, but it is pointed out that box standards were adopted more recently and that manufacturers are continually changing over to the standards. The process is slower, however, due to the necessity of using up stocks of boxes, cut cardboard and labels.

The length standards have not yet been officially adopted by the association, but this is a mere formality, which will be complied with at the meeting of the board of directors, scheduled for January 19, in this city.

As a clear illustration of how standard methods achieve important savings, Mr. McCullough called attention to the savings accomplished wherever the standard hosiery boxes are used. These boxes eliminate waste not only through the curtailment of the amount of cardboard used but through minimizing break-

age, the standard boxes being of increased strength, and through the saving of space, both outside and inside of the boxes. Under the old method the variations in the box sizes resulted in great waste space, now eliminated. And inside the boxes every inch of available room is filled, with the result that inside space also is saved. As a matter of fact, it is estimated that the standard boxes for men's half hose save 14 per cent of the amount of space formerly used. Standard boxes for women's and children's hosiery save even greater amounts of space.

As a result of the length research, it has been decided to standardize the length of all women's stockings, in all materials and all sizes, at 27½ inches; men's socks, of all materials, at 14 inches from sizes 9 to 10, inclusive, and 14½ inches, from sizes 10½ to 12, inclusive. On size 7, the standard length for children's and misses' ribbed hose is given as 20½ inches; children's ribbed, sport, three-quarter length (size 7) at 13 inches; infants' ribbed at 14 inches on size 5, and children's and infants' socks at 9½ inches on size 7. For full particulars of the standard lengths, according to other sizes, see table 2 in the Government report printed on an inside page.

According to Mr. McCullough, the association and the Bureau of Standards having gone this far, there is no intention of stopping. The next standard to be taken up will be in materials, the intention being to arrive at a fixed standard of moisture contained in mercerized yarn.

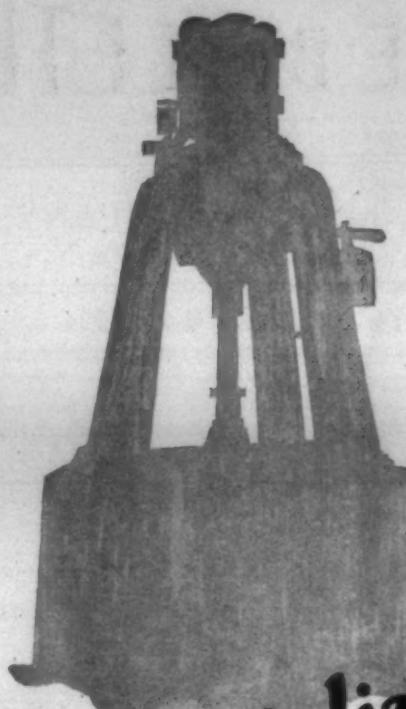
Right now, according to hosiery interests, spinners are "selling water," in some instances. The effort will be to arrive at a standard percentage of moisture to be allowed in the yarn.

Expansion of Chattanooga Textile Industry Assured.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chattanooga is facing the new year with prospects and assurances of additions to several of its leading textile industries. The largest job in sight for next year, and work is just now being started, is the new 3,000-spindle unit to the plant of the Dixie Spinning Company.

The Smith Hosiery Mills, formerly the Wardlaw Mills, is now making plans for a huge new addition to its plant. Officials of the company are not ready to announce details or when work is to start, but one official stated that the mill badly needs an addition. He intimated that the company might undertake an enlargement program calling for an expenditure of \$100,000 or more shortly.

The Peerless Woolen Mills is just completing its program of changing off to all broad looms. It was formerly equipped with the two widths. The past few months of this year have been required to complete the rounding out of its expansion program begun a year ago. There has been some talk on the part of other mills of expansion, but so far this talk does not seem to have taken very definite form.



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The Witch Burners

IN the early history of our country there were people who burned old and defenseless women as witches and the records show that most of the witch burners were women.

There is in this country today an organization known as the League of Women Voters that proceeds along exactly the same lines and we are inclined to believe that the leaders of the League of Women Voters are direct descendants of the witch burners of years ago.

When they wanted to burn an old woman as a witch, they went about that undertaking with fervor, and although no proof of evil was offered, they abused every person who dared to assert any disbelief in their theory.

The League of Women Voters show exactly the same fervor for the elimination of an imaginary evil and the same willingness to proceed without proof or investigation.

They say that a Federal Child Labor Amendment is necessary to remove a million little children of tender ages from slavery in industry.

When anyone dares to assert that the ladies are seeking to eliminate an imaginary evil, and asks them to state where and in what industries such little children are slaving, they act exactly as did their witch burning ancestors, that is, they abuse those who dare to contradict them and shut their eyes to any evidence that the evil they seek to eliminate does not exist.

It is true that their paid legislative agents and secretaries are largely responsible for their willingness to proceed without investigation because honest investigation would disclose the misrepresentations of such agents and secretaries.

If affidavits a mile high showing that little children were not employed in Southern cotton mills

were placed before the leaders of League of Women Voters they would close their eyes rather than view any evidence that they had been misinformed.

Men would examine the facts but there is too much "witch burner" spirit in the League of Women Voters for them to give honest consideration to indisputable truth.

An Even Price of Cotton

DURING the early part of this year we heard many say that if cotton was below 25 cents the mills could operate profitably.

Others said that if the price would remain comparatively stationary the mills could do a large volume of business on a satisfactory basis.

We call attention to the fact that cotton has been comparatively stationary for four months and the price has been for the most of that time below 25 cents.

There has been a fair volume of business which could have been expected after such a period of curtailment but the margin of profit is much below the average.

We have never been among those who believe that low cotton means profits for the mills or that 30-cent cotton materially curtails buying.

The difference between 25 and 35 cents for cotton means less than 6 cents in the cost of cotton in a man's shirt and a long list of other items show that if only the cost of the cotton is carried forward the advance in price is trivial.

The buyers of cotton goods are never satisfied and if cotton were 10 cents per pound they would try to beat the price of goods down to a basis of 8-cent cotton.

On the other hand with 30 cents they become more liberal and there is usually a better margin of profit.

The present situation does not seem to be any argument for a stability of cotton or a low price.

Champion Prevaricator Lands in California

REPRESENTING herself as secretary of the International Child Welfare League, which we assume is a different graft organization from the National Child Labor Committee, Mrs. Helen Todd landed in California about three weeks ago and taking advantage of her distance from the South has made more false statements than anyone else connected with the child labor amendment fight.

The following are among the statements of Mrs. Todd as published in California papers:

"The bill is aimed particularly at the cotton mills of the South where conditions have become almost intolerable. Only a national child labor law can stop such inhuman practices.

She is also quoted as saying:

"I have seen thousands of tots ranging from four years old upwards tending the spindles in 90 degrees temperature of cotton mills. The steam and lint are so thick that they imperil the lungs of adults."

We have written fifty California papers offering Mrs. Todd \$1,000 if she will prove her statement or \$100 if she will even name a single mill in which she ever saw such conditions.

She, of course, will do neither, but will say that in making such an offer we are actuated by the greed to make money out of the blood of little children.

On leaving San Diego, Mrs. Todd published an article in the San Diego Union from which we quote the following:

"I decided to interview your Senator and Representatives. Senator Edward Sample received me in his office and at the end of the interview assured me he would vote for the amendment and would help us in Sacramento in every way in his power. Representative Byron Walter made an appointment to see me at his home and after I had explained my errand, seemed to me to be hesitating as to his decision. Noticing the toys strewn about on the rug, I said:

"I see you have little children of your own, Mr. Walters. The San Diego Representative interrupted me:

"And you don't see how I can vote against this bill and ever face that rocking horse and rag doll again, do you?" he asked. I thought of the thousands of children working at night in the Southern cotton mills, of the roar of the machinery, the heat, the lint-filled air and the rows and rows of small yellow-faced children working from 6 o'clock at night till 6 in the morning, while Mr. Walters' children played and slept. Fortunately, your representative needed no further urging.

"Of course, I'm with you," he

said. "You can count on me to vote yes."

Exactly what the "rocking horse and rag doll" in the home of Representative Walters had to do with enactment of a Federal Child Labor Law was not discussed but it is evident that Mrs. Todd falsely represented to Mr. Walters that children of "rocking horse and rag doll" age worked in Southern cotton mills and he did not have the nerve to say No to a woman.

It is an example of the manner in which they hope to force through the ratification of their centralization scheme.

It Suited Us

THE Daily News, at Passaic, N. J., says:

"Now we are beginning to see what has happened. The enemies of the amendment must have seen the chance of securing its defeat by letting 'eighteen' go through. They must have realized the country would not stand for so drastic, and unnecessary, a provision, and that the amendment would be defeated."

We were not the guardians of the parasites and pap-suckers who drove this amendment through Congress and if they were so drunk with power that they bit off more than they can chew it was not to our sorrow.

It will require far more inspectors to regulate those between 16 and 18 because there are more workers between those ages than below 16 and the prospect of more jobs and more patronage tempted them.

Why should we, who are opposed to any transfer of power to a Federal Bureau, have said them nay.

We were there as an amused onlooker.

Landing On The New York World

WHEN any publication, organization or individual turns against the mis-called Child Labor Amendment, the advocates of the centralization scheme turn upon it or them with fury and vituperation.

The New York World, after carefully considering the matter, decided against the amendment and one lady writing to them says:

"After careful consideration The World, realizing that its support comes from the captains of industry, decides to stand in favor of combined capital, and so it thinks the proposed Twentieth Amendment not a necessity."

Everybody who dares to oppose this effort to create an immense Federal Bureau with thousands of jobs immediately becomes the subject of abuse and vilification.

We were regarded as the only black sheep and stood all the abuse but have so much company now that we are beginning to feel fairly decent.

Personal News

J. E. Huppe has resigned as overseer carding with the Apanoug Mills, Kosciusko, Miss.

J. R. Clinton has resigned as second hand in night carding at the Hawthorne Mills, Clover, S. C.

A. E. Watts has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Watts Cotton Mill Company, Patterson, N. C.

B. E. Geer, of Greenville, has been elected president of the Art Cloth Mills, Lowell, N. C.

Archie C. Lineberger has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Art Cloth Mills, Lowell, N. C.

Robert L. Stowe has resigned as president of the Art Cloth Mills, Lowell, N. C.

E. T. Switzer has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Art Cloth Mills, Lowell, N. C.

J. H. Carpenter has been appointed overseer of spinning at the Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga.

H. F. Kirk has resigned as overseer of twisting at the Roswell Mills, Roswell, Ga.

George Moore has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Thomaston Mills, Thomaston, Ga., and will operate a dairy farm.

G. E. Ballard has been promoted from comber tender to second hand in night carding at the Hawthorne Mills, Clover, S. C.

W. H. Dixon has been promoted from oiler to section hand in spinning at the Hampshire Mills, Clover, S. C.

Roy Adams has been promoted from oiler to section hand in spinning at the Hampshire Mills, Clover, S. C.

D. C. Brooks, of Camden, S. C., has become second hand in night spinning at the Hawthorne Mills, Clover, S. C.

Lonnie Saunders has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Hampshire Mills, Clover, S. C., to accept a position at Chester, S. C.

J. E. Brackette has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at the Hampshire Mills, Clover, S. C.

J. W. Watts has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Watts Cotton Mill Company, Patterson, N. C.

Frank Starnes has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Industrial Cotton Mills, of that city.

E. W. Spradley has resigned as overseer spinning at the Paola Mill, Statesville, N. C., to become overseer carding at the Monroe Mills, Monroe, N. C.

E. Timmerman, of Cheraw, S. C., has accepted the position as overseer of spinning at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

R. F. Adams has resigned the position he held for 15 years as overseer of spinning at the Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

G. A. Bradley has not resigned as superintendent of the Jewell Mills, Jewell, Ga., as recently reported through error.

C. L. Faulkner has been appointed overseer of weaving, dressing and finishing at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, Thomson, Ga.

D. O. Wylie, who has been in charge of loom production at the Scranton Lace Company, Scranton, Pa., will be superintendent of the new Waldensian Weavers, Inc., Valdese, N. C.

A. T. Quantz will be general superintendent of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, the consolidated company that takes over the Aragon and Baldwin plants, Rock Hill, S. C., and Chester, S. C., and the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C.

E. O. Hull has been elected secretary of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, the consolidated company that takes over the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, the Baldwin Mills, Chester, and the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C.

York Wilson, of Rock Hill, has been elected assistant treasurer of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, the consolidated company which takes over the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, the Baldwin Mills, Chester, and the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

Superintendents and Overseers

Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills. Waxhaw, N. C.

T. W. Harvey	Supt.
Henry King	2d Hand Carding
Bert Pressly	2d Hand Spinning
J. L. Brooks	2d Hand Twisting
W. P. Mullis	Master Mechanic

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A. F. Briggs	Supt.
J. T. Jordan	Carder
E. B. Outlaw	Spinner
J. J. Boone	Weaver
E. A. Mifers	Cloth Room
L. B. Purcell	Master Mechanic

Union Buffalo Mills. Union, S. C.

W. H. Gibson, Jr.	Supt.
O. E. Wilson	Carder
J. M. Morgan	Spinner
C. H. Lockman	Weaver
Frank Darrocott	Cloth Room
C. L. Hicks	Master Mechanic

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Leno Reeds
Lease Reeds
Combs

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Galveston, Tex. — Galveston will acquire a large cotton mill, according to L. W. Reed, chairman of the industrial committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who had an all-day conference with two large New England mill owners and a Texas mill owner recently.

Atmore, Ala. — A new cotton mill may be constructed here in the near future, according to information given out by Walter W. Gayle, representative of the Saco-Lowell Shops. The proposed mill is being prompted by Fred M. Beatty, of Atmore, who has entered into correspondence with Mr. Gayle. Details with reference to the mill are likely to be given out in the near future, Mr. Gayle said, as Mr. Beatty is said to be definite in the proposal to build a plant in Atmore.

Camden, S. C. — Camden voters voted overwhelmingly to exclude the Wateree Mills property from the city limits of Camden. It was an unusual proposition, but went over by a majority of 307 for exclusion and 84 against exclusion.

If the Wateree Mills, lying just outside the city limits, is excluded its owners propose to enlarge the plant from 19,000 to 49,000 spindles, and this development will mean an expenditure of fully \$1,500,000 for building and machinery. It will also mean an increase in the payroll from approximately \$221,000 annually as is now paid by the mill, to \$581,000 with the increased capacity.

High Point, N. C. — Fire broke out in the plant of the Moffitt Underwear Company here last Thursday, incurring a loss which it is estimated will reach between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

The blaze originated in the sewing room of the factory and was making remarkable headway when discovered. Firemen kept the blaze confined to that part of the factory, however.

H. A. Moffitt, president of the company, stated that the loss would reach \$30,000 or more.

The greatest damage was done by water from the sprinkler system in the factory. The water seriously damaged the machines used in the manufacture of underwear, but the company was able to resume operations.

Two other buildings, the packing room and warehouse, were not damaged, the blaze being kept away from these structures.

Fort Worth, Tex. — With all the output of the mills sold a year ahead, the Worth Mills began operations on schedule time. A force of 50 girls is under the supervision of D. T. Towers, superintendent of the mills. This is only a nucleus of the 500 operators who will be put to

work before the end of the winter. Rudy Copeland, general manager of the mill, announced that the manufacture of cord tire fabric will be the sole output at present. It is expected that cloth will be turned out in 30 days. The Harding Tilton & Co., of New York, are the selling agents, and own 50 per cent of the stock. The best of working conditions have been arranged for employees. The value of the mills is \$1,500,000.

Abbeville, S. C. — A meeting of representative citizens was held in the court house to consider a new cotton mill for Abbeville. The committee appointed at the first meeting sometime ago had investigated the proposition and reported their findings to the citizens of the town. No immediate action was taken. The first committee, made up of five prominent business men of the community, J. S. Stark, W. P. Greene, C. H. McMurray, M. B. Reese and

Dr. F. E. Harrison, was given authority to appoint two others as members of the central committee and this seven will be empowered to act for the community in the matter.

The two additional members have not as yet been appointed. It will be necessary for Abbeville to raise \$200,000 to get the mill.

Rock Hill, S. C. — One of the largest and strongest textile manufacturing organizations in the State was formed here when formal merger of the Aragon, Baldwin and Glenn-Lowry Mills was perfected along lines outlined some time ago. The company is to be known as the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, with executive offices to be at Rock Hill.

This consolidation represents the merging of three mills, the Baldwin Cotton Mills, of Chester, the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company of Whitmire, and the Aragon Mills, of Rock Hill. The new organization will begin operations January first, next. Each of the foregoing mills will wind up its affairs at the end of the year just prior to entering the merger.

Officers elected at the stockholders' meeting here are: President and treasurer, Alexander Long, of Rock Hill; vice-president, E. R. Lucas, of Chester; secretary, E. O. Hull, of Rock Hill; assistant treasurer, York Wilson, of Rock Hill; assistant treasurer, R. L. E. Beard, of Whitmire; assistant secretary, J. G. Barnwell, of Chester; assistant secretary, E. O. Hunter, of Whitmire; general superintendent, A. T. Quantz, of Whitmire, and attorney, Col. Arthur L. Gaston, of Chester.

The directors elected are: Nathaniel Stevens, of Boston, Mass.; J. P. Stevens, of New York; W. J. Galton, of New York; Alexander Long and J. G. Anderson, of Rock Hill; J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, and S. M. Jones, T. H. White and Robert Gage, of Chester.

The combined spindlage of the three mills is 126,040 with a battery of 3,106 looms. The mills will manufacture yarns, print cloths and sheetings.

Valdese, N. C. — Artificial silk and cotton drapery cloths and fine novelty dress fabrics will be manufactured by the Waldensian Weavers, Inc., a new company now in the process of equipping a mill here. A. W. Baylis Company are to be the selling agents and production is expected to begin some time in March.

Capitalized at \$600,000, the new mill is being established as the nucleus of an organization that is expected eventually to operate between 300 and 400 looms. There will be 80 looms in operation when the mill starts up. Of the capitalization, \$100,000 has been paid in and the total is divided into \$400,000 of common and \$200,000 of preferred stock.

The men interested in the enter-

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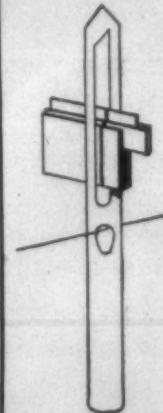
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prise are all prominently connected with the business and financial life of the Morganton and Valdese districts of North Carolina. R. T. Claywell is president; B. S. Gaither, vice-president, and Francis Garrou, secretary and treasurer.

D. O. Wylie, for the past six years in charge of all of the loom production of the Scranton Lace Company, Scranton, Pa., is to be superintendent of the plant of the Waldensian Weavers, Inc. He is at present in Valdese laying plans for the installation of machinery.

A former building of the Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Company at Valdese will house the initial equipment of the new company. Besides this plant the company owns 25 acres adjacent to the present site and located near railroad facilities. Crompton & Knowles box looms and Draper automatics, some with 30-harness dobbies and others with Jacquard heads, will comprise the weaving equipment. There will be complementary machinery for preparing the yarns and dyeing and other finishing auxiliaries. Practically all of the company's yarn requirements will be bought in the open market.

Installation of machinery will begin in February and by March production is expected to start.

Besides acting as selling agents, the A. W. Baylis Company will style all of the mill's output, which will run to fancy fabrics combining cotton with artificial silk and celanese. To an important extent, the product will be an elaboration of the fancy goods work now being turned out by several mills at Kings Mountain, N. C., for which the A. W. Baylis Company is also selling agent.

Huntsville, Ala. — Installation of machinery in the new addition to the Lincoln Mills of Alabama is almost completed and the plant will be in full operation by February 1, according to the Wm. L. Barrell Company, selling agents. Part of the addition is already in operation and has been turning out goods for several months. A general line of cotton ducks will be produced. The Wm. L. Barrell Company has recently opened a new office in Kansas City at 219 West Eighth street, under the management of Albert Preston. An office in Los Angeles has been also opened, this office reporting to the company's branch at San Francisco. After February 1, the New York headquarters will be located on the first floor of the Knit Goods Building, 93 Worth street.

Silk Cutting in on Cottons, Says Graham.

Greenville, S. C.—Problems of the Southern cotton mill men, including the lack of publicity and the ever increasing invasion of silk and artificial silk fabrics, were stressed by Allen J. Graham, president of Camperdown Mills, in an address before the Lion's Club, of this city.

Mr. Graham pointed out that only recently newspapers over the country heralded the fact that in Fall River alone 300,000 pieces of cotton goods were sold, "When as a matter of fact I happen to know that on that day alone one concern in New York, which handles Southern made goods, sold 500,000 pieces of goods."

Mr. Graham said he did not know the cause for that situation, unless

it were lack of publicity, but that it was a problem which was of vital concern to all Southern mills.

Dealing with the invasion of silk, natural and artificial, which is gradually replacing cotton for wearing apparel, Mr. Graham said 2,275 pounds of artificial silk was used in the United States last year for every pound used in 1916, and that the amount of silk used in the United States is now 15 times as great as it was only five years ago.

"With the tendency of the times pointing to fewer clothes, and those of silk," said Mr. Graham, "it can readily be understood that fewer cotton goods are required."

Mr. Graham quoted statistics showing that only 650 shopping centers existed in the United States against 2,250 only a few years ago. The popularity of the automobile has been largely responsible for the downfall of the cross-roads merchant.

"When a woman who lives several miles from here comes to town, she comes in contact with city folk, and has an opportunity to see the kind of clothing that is being worn in the larger cities. Naturally she wishes to dress like them, and she does so. Thus the country merchants, and ultimately the cotton mills, feel the brunt of this tendency to abandon cotton for silk."

The speaker also touched upon the invasion of foreign-made cotton goods, saying that many consumers bought them, because they bore the label of an importing concern, although in reality the goods were inferior to cotton cloth made in America.

While not pessimistic in his remarks, Mr. Graham made it plain that the cotton fabrics situation was one deserving of serious consideration.

Entire Bureau Should Be Abolished

The Child Labor Bureau of the federal government began with an expense of only \$25,000 per year, but last year it had grown to an expense of a million dollars, a good part of which was spent in lobbying through the child labor amendment, which it is believed the legislatures of the country will have the good sense to reject. Should this amendment carry the functions of the bureau will expand rapidly, and it is estimated would employ 50,000 pie eaters, whose main business would be spying on the public. It is a rank piece of socialism, and the entire bureau should be abolished. —Granbury (Tex.) News.

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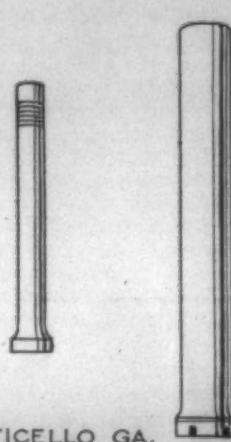
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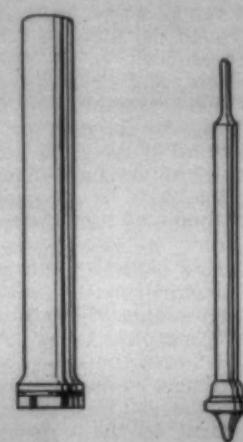
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Finishers' Responsibility With Regard to Vat Dye Guarantees

Finishers state that, in order to determine their responsibility, with regard to vat dye guarantees, the situation has been taken up by the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, resulting in a suggested statement which it is hoped will obviate any misimpression.

Attention has been called to the following:

Increasing use of vat dyes has resulted in a wide range of lines being shown in that range of colors and an informal meeting of a number of cotton goods finishers using such colors was held recently, to discuss the subject. Some of the lines shown are guaranteed in one way or another by the finisher. Others are guaranteed by the con-

verter, and it develops that the guarantees now made vary in such a way as to cause confusion in the minds of some as to what responsibility is assumed by the finisher. In view of the known variation in the degree of fastness of different shades in the vat color range of dyes and the variations in the same colors under different conditions, it was suggested to adopt a standard form of statement, which a finisher may use, if he be required to give a guarantee, beyond his usual practice of standing behind his own work and making good for work not properly done.

"It is suggested that the following is a reasonable statement as to what a converter and consumer may expect in this range of colors, and it is likewise a reasonable statement

as to the extent of the finisher's liability.

The statement or guarantee suggested is as follows:

"Form of guarantee for wash woods in so-called vat colors approved by the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics:

"We guarantee these colors to be fast to soap and boiling, fast to sun and weather, fast to perspiration and uric acid. We authorize our customers to replace any cloth through failure to fulfill the requirements of this guarantee."

Amending Conditions Of Twenty Years Ago

We believe that those who favor the amendment would get away from the oft repeated stories of the working of immature children under

unhealthy conditions and inform themselves they would all see that they are at least a score of years behind the times. The conditions they paint have already been abolished.—Marshall (Tex.) News

Emphatic Repudiation of Child Labor Amendment.

Such emphatic repudiation by the people of a state like Massachusetts will certainly cause numbers of legislatures which meet in January to be very careful before they take favorable action upon this Child Labor Amendment. This was a revolutionary proposal and Congress lost its head in adopting it. It is now plain that thirty-six state legislatures cannot be induced to adopt it.—Owensboro (Ky.) Messenger.

Manufacturers of Speeders, Bobbins, Cap Spinning Bobbins, Skewers, Warp Bobbins, Filling Northrop Loom Bobbins, Twister Bobbins, Twister Spools, Warper Spools, Comber Rolls, Quills, Underclearer Rolls (plain or covered).

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AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES
Try Our New Automatic Shuttles for either cotton or woolen weaving. It is meeting every requirement with entire satisfaction.

Making Textiles at Ford's Plant.

Detroit.—Acceptance of outstanding commitments of textiles and other raw materials has been lagging on some items in several of the larger plants because projected plans for gradually increased production have been impeded pending the development of a better demand in retail channels, but it is pointed out by automobile executives that this is representative only of a temporary situation which will be cleared up within a short time, as the undeniable upward trend in the industry is making for a greater output constantly, as will become apparent beyond doubt with the opening of 1925.

Manufacture of drills and white goods which has been commenced at the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Company on a small scale is still largely in the experimental stage and is not expected to affect the volume of purchases by the Ford organization, since additional manufacturing units will not be installed for some time. Experiments along the same line with flax and cotton now being conducted in the Ford research laboratories will not be sufficiently conclusive, it is announced, until some time in the latter part of next year, when manufacturing plans will be formulated upon a scale determined entirely by results of these various experiments.

"Air Conditioning in Textile Mills"

A very complete and authoritative book on humidification in textile mills has just been issued by the Parks-Cramer Company. The book, "Air Conditioning in Textile Mills," is edited by Albert W. Thompson, vice-president of the company, and is a very comprehensive work on the subject. Mr. Thompson acknowledges his indebtedness to his friends and associates for a great deal of the information contained in the book.

The book has 500 pages and contains many illustrations. A list of the chapter headings shows some of the phases of humidification that are covered in the book. The table of contents shows the following: Textile Fibres and Some of Their Peculiar Properties; How Humidity Affects Processing; Favorable Conditions for Cotton Manufacture; Favorable Conditions for Woolen and Worsted Manufacture; Favorable Conditions for Silk Manufacture; Favorable Conditions for the Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Flax; Regain and What It Means to Manufacturers; Principles and Characteristics of Modern Humidifiers; Discussion of Methods and Capacities; Control of Conditions—Automatic Regulators and Their Possibilities; Fundamental Laws, Principles and Definitions; How Health is Affected by Atmospheric Conditions; Weather and How It Affects the Factory Atmosphere.

In the Appendix the subjects referred to are: Sling Psychrometry, Its Use and Care; Humidity and Regain Charts and Tables, Their Use,

etc.; Psychrometric Charts; Unit System Charts; Psychrometric Tables; Miscellaneous Tables; Some Easily Remembered Relations Between Temperature, Relative Humidity and Regain; Count of Yarn; Approximated Power Required for Cotton Machinery.

This new work on humidification the preface states, also revises "Useful Information for Cotton Manufacture" compiled by Stuart W. Cramer, who later sold his humidification business to the Parks-Cramer Company. It also contains a great deal of new information on the subject. It is especially designed for the man in the mill who lacks detailed information relative to humidity and the care and operation of his humidification system.

"Air Conditioning in Textile Mills" will be found of tremendous benefit to all those interested in humidification. The subject matter is handled in an extremely interesting and practical way and is easily applicable to every day work in the mills. It should be in the hands of every mill man whose work brings him into contact with the humidification problem.

Copies of the book may be obtained from Parks-Cramer Company, Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C.

Diamond State Fibre Co. Enlarging Facilities.

The steadily increasing activity and volume of the business of the Diamond State Fibre Company, the country's largest manufacturers of Diamond fibre bobbin heads, fibre roving cans, trucks, celoron timing gears, etc., has necessitated a general expansion and some reorganization of the company's forces. The general sales manager is now T. Ellwood Webster, who, after long experience with the company in Canada, was called down to its headquarters in Bridgeport, Pa. Very large warerooms and machine shops have been opened in Chicago, under L. T. McCloskey, vice-president in charge of Western sales. San Francisco equipment has been doubled to meet the demands of Pacific coast business; and Pittsburgh, Pa., has been made headquarters of a new sales territory. G. P. Singer, Jr., is in charge of the Pittsburgh branch.

Throughout the summer and autumn, this company's business has been increasing at a rate of 40 per cent each month over the preceding month. Although the manufacture of fibre is not an old process, as compared with steel or fabrics, the uses of fibre have proved so numerous in so many other industries that its future is practically unlimited.

Breeding Contempt For Constitution

Contempt for the Constitution already has gone dangerously far. The so-called Child Labor Amendment would result either in vicious class legislation or in a law which would be so openly disobeyed as to increase present disrespect for the Constitution and for our entire body of laws. —Fort Worth (Tex.) Star Telegram.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1928

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

Superintendent _____

Carder _____

Spinner _____

Weaver _____

Cloth Room _____

Dyer _____

Master Mechanic _____

Recent changes _____

**The Logical Loom Lubricant**

The Logical Loom Lubricant is the lubricant that will not drip nor spatter on the goods as they go through the looms and at the same time keeps down power cost, repairs and labor cost of oiling. All of these conditions are fulfilled by

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While adhesive, NON-FLUID OIL is a perfect lubricant, saving much wear and tear on bearings, and since it lasts longer than liquid oil, it reduces the number of trips with the oil can.

It will not thin out and spatter away from loom cans in hot weather nor become hard from cold or non-use. This is due to our process of manufacture, which makes NON-FLUID OIL retain the same consistency in all conditions.

NON-FLUID OIL used in bearings oiled with squirt cans is extremely adhesive and will not drip nor spatter as common oil does.

Make your work lighter and save your product—Send for free samples and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

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**\$100,000 INVOLVED IN
SUBURBAN LAND SALE**

Seventy-five Acres of J. Van Lindley Estate Purchased by First Realty and Loan Company

Over \$100,000 was involved in the sale yesterday of 75 acres of the J. Van Lindley estate, located on the Winston-Salem road just north of the Masonic home, to the First Realty and Loan Company.

This tract of land has a frontage of about 1,700 feet on the Greensboro-Winston-Salem highway. The First Realty and Loan Company is planning to develop it into residential property. The sale was negotiated by T. V. Carter.

The land described above is planted in choice varieties of flowering shrubs, trees, etc., and a clearance price will be made on them to Textile plants or others interested, that can use a quantity. Write for full particulars.

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.
Pomona, N. C.

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Patent Lawyers
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Carding and Spinning

(Continued from Page 17)

and 67 spindles at 7,000, 8,000, 9,000 and 10,000 revolutions respectively. Of this power the base spindle absorbs more than half the various elements being as follows:

Cylinder, bands and bare spindles	54 per cent.
Average yarn load	16 per cent.
Average traveler pull	22 per cent.
Rollers, traverse and gears	8 per cent.
	— per cent.
	100 per cent.

For ordinary cotton the front rollers are 1 inch in diameter, and the middle and back $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The front roller is made larger partly to support the heavier weight and partly so that it does not have to turn so fast to make the surface speed. For Indian cotton the front roller is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, as the cotton is so short the rollers could not get close enough together if they were of the usual size. For some purposes the front rollers are made 1 1/16 inches and 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

In England, filling frames or mules are always made to give yarn the reverse twist. There is some science in this, as the fibers have been treated the opposite way in previous processes, the tendency is for them to remain that way. When the twist is reversed, the fibers will not lay so close together, and the yarn is what is called cozy, and gives a softer feel to the cloth. It is also claimed that the fibers being laid in a different way gives the yarn a different color, owing to the direction in which the light strikes it. It is a well-known fact in weaving that stripe effects are made in cloth by having right and left-hand twist alternate.

CHAPTER VI

PROCESSES SUBSEQUENT TO SPINNING
SPOOLING

Unless it is to be dyed, yarn spun for filling goes direct from the mule or spinning frame to the loom, and we will not treat of it further. Yarn for other purposes is either coned or spooled, and as most of it is spooled, we will consider this first. A spooler is so simple a machine that its importance is often lost sight of. The cost of spooling per pound often exceeds the entire cost of carding. A great deal of bad work is often done at the spooler, and considering the amount of skill required by the operator, the spooling process will stand as much intelligent supervision as any department in the mill. A few years ago long knots were the chief trouble about spooling, but now practically all the mills use the knot tyers and this trouble is eliminated.

CALCULATIONS

The only calculation about a spooler is for production. This varies a great deal with the skill of the operative, and on other conditions. The writer is satisfied that a great deal of bad yarn is caused by its being strained in order to enable it to stand the sudden and severe strain of shedding and beating up in the loom. If the yarn is spooled at high tension, which is almost synonymous with high speed, much of this elasticity is taken out and the weaving suffers. If we take a spool 4 inches in diameter with 1 1/2-inch barrel, a little calculation will show that when the spool is full, not counting the piling-up process, it is winding between 2 and 3 times as fast as when empty. If the spindles run 800 revolutions per minute, the yarn is winding at the rate of 280 yards, or 25 times as fast as it is being spun. For the best results, the spindles should never run faster than 800 revolutions, and even a slower speed in many cases would be beneficial. With a slower speed, the spooling does not cost any more, but simply calls for more spindles.

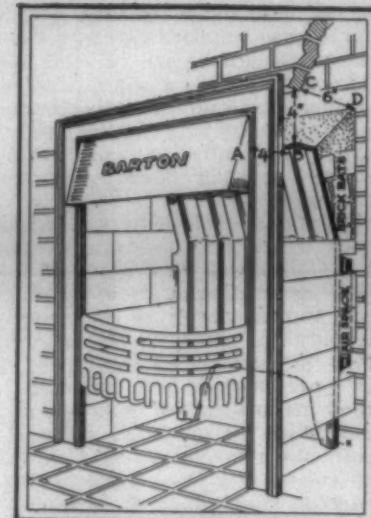
If the length of yarn on a spool is desired, multiply the weight in ounces by 437 1/2 to reduce it to grains, and divide by 840, multiply by the number of yarn. Fine numbers will weigh and measure more in proportion than coarse numbers on account of the strands lying closer together. A good deal of energy is sometimes lost trying to change the traverse so that the yarn will lay closer together, enabling more yarn to be put on a spool. All that can be done is to get a mean between the full and empty spools, and arrange the traverse so that when the spool is half full the coils are as close together as possible without riding. To be mathematically correct, half full means when half the number of bobbins have been wound, and not when half the available diameter is full.

It is sometimes necessary to change a spooler from a 6-inch traverse to a shorter one. On the Whitin spooler, or any other where the traverse is worked by a gear, the change is effected by changing the number of teeth in proportion to the change desired in the traverse. If the present gear has 18 teeth, and is running a 6-inch traverse, it makes three teeth for each inch, and 15 teeth will make a 5-inch traverse. On some spoolers the change will have to be made by shortening the rocker arms.

One of the principal troubles about a spooler is running the goods so full that the yarn is liable to tangle off. A good way to prevent this is to have board put just thick enough for a full spool to go on. With this arrangement when the spool gets full enough, the friction on the board will stop it, and it can be replaced by an empty one.

Waste.—A great deal of waste is frequently made by one head spool coming off, which is usually caused by letting the spool fall. A preventive is always better than a cure, and the best preventive is to use spools bound with raw hide. They cost more than the ordinary kind, but are certainly worth the difference. In a mill where number 20's was made

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If you like smoky fire places DO
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In Every Package

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Wyandotte, Mich.

and the spools used very often, a lot of 1,200 of these spools were used nearly three years, only one breaking, while the ordinary kind were being broken every day. However, all mills do not have these, and where a spool holds a pound of yarn it is too great a waste to throw it away. If the yarn remains solid and has not begun to tangle off, the end of the spool can be coated with tallow, which when it hardens will make it firm enough to be run off. This would not work very well if the yarn were to be dyed. But for white work it is all right. If only part of the head is broken, a nail can be driven into the barrel so as to keep the yarn from tangling.

Production Table for Spoolers, 10 Hours

Length	Diameter	Spools	Weight of Yarn on Spool	Number of Yarn	Revolutions of Spindles			No. of Spinning Spindles to one Spooler Spin
					750 Pounds	800 Pounds	900 Pounds	
6 in.	5 in.	30 oz.		8	10.7	11.5	12.9	12
				10	8.6	9.2	10.3	
				12	7.2	7.7	8.6	
				14	6.2	6.6	7.4	
				16	5.4	5.8	6.5	
				18	4.8	6.2	5.8	
				20	4.3	4.6	5.2	
				22	3.9	4.2	4.7	
				24	3.6	3.8	4.3	
				26	3.3	3.6	4.0	
6 in.	4 in.	19 oz.		28	3.1	3.3	3.7	14
				30	2.9	3.1	3.5	
				32	2.7	2.9	3.3	
				34	2.6	2.8	3.1	
				36	2.4	2.6	2.9	
				38	2.3	2.4	2.7	
				40	2.2	2.3	2.6	
				44	2.0	2.1	2.4	
				50	1.8	1.9	2.1	
				60	1.5	1.6	1.8	
4½ in.	3½ in.	11 oz.		70	1.3	1.4	1.5	20
				80	1.1	1.2	1.3	
4½ in.	3½ in.	9 oz.		90	1.0	1.1	1.2	23
				100	.9	1.0	1.1	

Big-Ended Spools.—These are usually caused by having the traverse nearer one end than the other. In order to have a barrel-shape to the spool and get more yarn on it, it is customary to have the traverse from 1-16th to 1-8th in. short at each end. Where this distance is not equal at both ends, an ill-shaped spool is made. This is not always the cause. On some spoolers the lifting rods are lifted by chains running over rollers. If the rollers are placed so that the chain is not exactly parallel to the lifting rod, a cone-shaped spool will be formed.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Spoolers are usually built with 100 spindles, but can be had with any number from 40 to 200. The length can be ascertained by multiplying one-half the number of the spindles by the space, which should be three-quarters of an inch more than the diameter of the spools, and adding one foot. The width is about 4 feet 9 inches, including bobbin boxes. Spoolers weigh from 30 to 40 pounds per spindle. About all machine builders now make them with metal creels and boxes, which are much better than wooden ones. About 200 spindles will absorb a horsepower. An operative usually attends to one side of the spooler, which is generally 50 spindles. On very coarse yarn two will be needed for one side, giving 25 spindles to each. It is always well to determine before-hand about how many spindles an operative can keep up for the number of yarn it is proposed to make, and order the length according. Thus, if number sixteen were to be spun, 50 spindles would be too much for one hand and not enough for two.

TWISTING

Twisting in England is usually done on a mule which is called a twiner. They are generally made with a movable carriage, but sometimes with the carriage stationary and the creel movable. The English were slow to appreciate the advantage of the ring spinning frame, and slower still those of the ring twister. They call the latter a ring doubling frame.

On worsted and silks, where the cost of the material is great, the doubling is often done on a separate machine—a doubling spooler—so that the waste is not nearly so great. Cotton mills usually spool the yarn separately, and do the doubling on the twister. On two-ply work, the number of twister spindles is about one-half that required for spinning. The essential features are the same as in a spinning frame, the only difference being the rollers and creels.

Calculations.—There are only two calculations about a twister, viz., production and twist. These are intimately associated with each other, the less the twist the greater being the production.

(Continued Next Week)

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Gastonia, N. C.

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Linking Warpers, Linkers, Balling Warpers, Balling Attachments,
Section Beam Warpers, Long Chain Beamers, Short Chain Beamers,
Warp Splitting Machines, Warp Dyeing Machines, Warp Doublers
and Splitters, Warp Coilers, Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing
Machines, Dye House Ballers.

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DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

Press Comment on Child Labor Amendment

Fear Felt for Child Labor Amendment.

Eliminating an Imaginary Evil.

This newspaper does not believe in working little children in the industrial establishments. With the ideal which the promoters of this amendment have professed to believe in, we concur, namely, that the bodies of immature childhood should not be utilized by the materialists in making fortunes, but the truth of the matter is that the industrial magnates themselves share in the same conviction, generally speaking, thereby eliminating any need to become excited over a situation which does not exist except in imagination.—Charlotte (N. C.) News.

Avoidance of Work Fills Jails.

There is altogether too much silliness concerning child labor. No one favors the employment of mere children in factories or mines. But as a general thing children do not get enough work. Work is the greatest blessing of mankind. The habit of work must be instilled when boys and girls are young. It is the avoidance of work which fills our jails and prisons. A government sets a bad example when it frowns upon work.—Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

Should Seek More Reasonable Amendment.

Instead of trying to create a sentiment for the amendment by statements which will not bear examination, would not the 23 organizations serve better the interests of exploited children if they abandoned this extraordinary amendment and asked Congress to substitute for it a more reasonable measure?—Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.

The Way of Communism.

The Government can control child labor and education, why not take over insurance and a score of other commercial and social utilities, now in the hands of the people, subject to their free development? That way lies socialism, communism, the reduction of the human race to the average lowest level of competency and efficiency. Insurance especially should resist every step toward a socialistic republic. — Insurance Field.

Child Labor Laws Are in Force.

Child labor laws are in force in all but two or three of our States. Not all yet fully comply with reasonable standards. But everywhere public sentiment is advancing. Old conditions, which are quoted by unbalanced enthusiasts, no longer exist anywhere. With progress for a decade equal to that of the past ten years there will be no reason for complaint in any State.

And even if in some States there still remain some abuses of childhood it is better that they be endured a little longer than undermine the foundations of local self-government, which are the bulwark of all our liberties.—San Francisco Chronicle.

What Becomes of the Child?

If the United States is to be made a communist republic this Twentieth Amendment is a forward step toward it. Government as father and mother to children instead of their natural parents would be exchanging bonds of human love for political slavery. With Government control come Government schools and Government employment. The largest number of children under the age of eighteen need practical education in self-support more than book education, of which they are usually incapable.

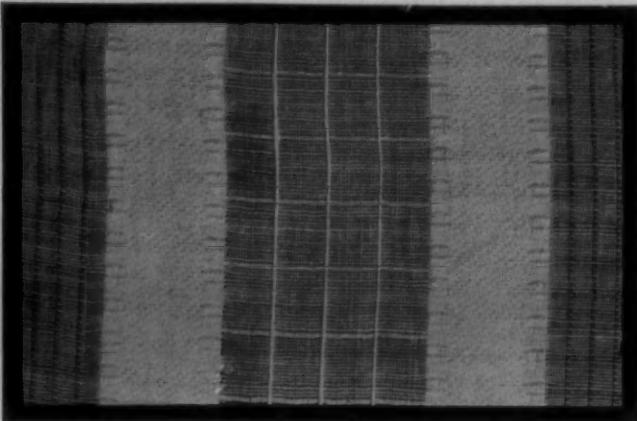
Let the Government keep out of the family as well as out of business. When a people are not capable of family responsibility they are not deserving of existence. No communism!—Insurance Field.

No State Needs the Amendment.

The Twentieth Amendment would seek to keep all of the youths of the land in the schools until they were eighteen years of age and in very many cases this would be three or four years wasted. Indiana now has a law that reaches far enough and no State in the Union needs such a law as the proposed amendment. It is now the duty of the State Legislature to approve the amendment and the people should speak before it is too late.—Anderson (Ind.) Herald.

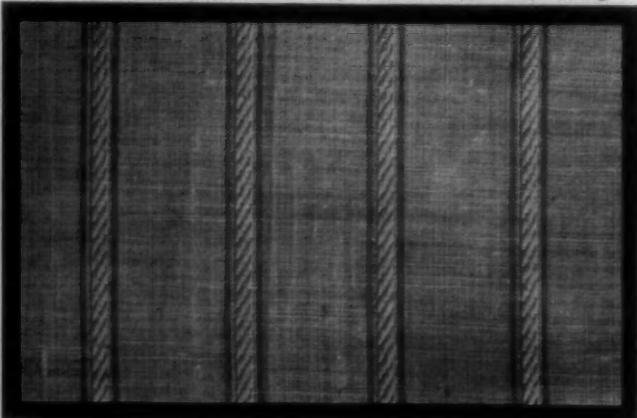
Imported Cotton Cloths

From Survey of United States Tariff Commission.



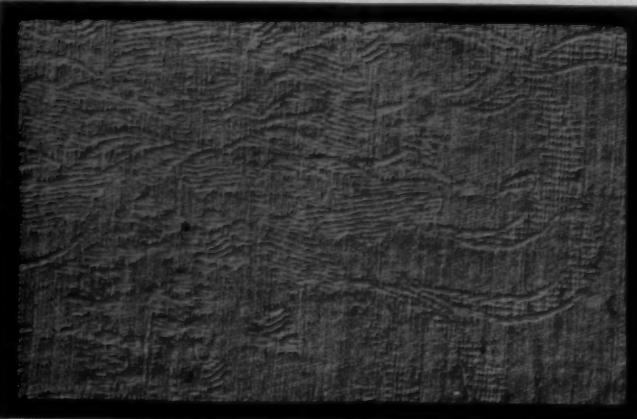
Sample No. 68.—Fancy Striped Voile.
Dobby woven (14-harness). Finished width, 39 inches. 80 ends and 56 picks per square inch, finished. Warp yarn, 102/2 bleached; 40/2 and 29/4 bleached and mercerized; 55/2 dyed. Filling yarn, 54s bleached. Weight, 5.51 linear yards (5.97 square yards) per pound, finished.

White warp with lavender stripes and mercerized white stripes; white filling.



Sample No. 69.—Dobby Shirting Stripes.
Dobby woven (10-harness). Finished width, 32 inches. 103 ends and 88 picks per square inch, finished. Warp yarn, 62s, bleached; 86/2, dyed; 72/2, bleached, mercerized. Filling yarn, 56s bleached. Weight, 6.84 linear yards (6.08 square yards) per pound, finished.

Lavender, white, and white mercerized warp; white filling.



Sample No. 70.—Sateen Brocade.
Jacquard woven. Grey width, 39 inches. 87 ends and 140 picks per square inch, in the grey. Warp yarn, 54s. Filling yarn, 68s. Weight, 5.46 linear yards (5.92 square yards) per pound, in the grey. Unbleached.

PULLEYS **HANGERS**

The WOOD SONS CO. Line

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FLANGE OR PLATE COUPLINGS

Designed to withstand severe line-shaft service. Flanged to protect the workman from being caught on the bolt heads or nuts. Machined all over to template, making them interchangeable and therefore easily duplicated.

Interchangeability is a feature that has made

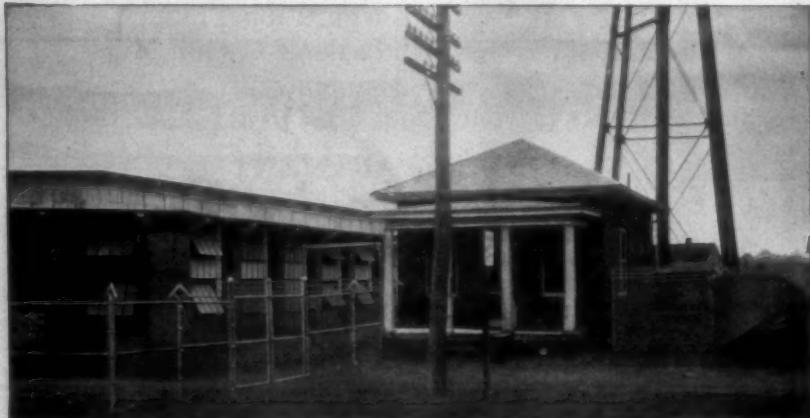
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of Power Transmissionary Machinery the standard in so many of the country's largest plants. Catalogue on request

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POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

PAGE PROTECTION FENCE



Klumac Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., Protected with Page-Armco Fence, erected by General Equipment Co., Charlotte, N. C.

PAGE Fence is the only fence to be had in Rust-Resisting ARMCO Ingots. The Page Steel & Wire Company made America's first woven-wire fence, the invention of J. Wallace Page in 1883. Page fences have been used for more than 40 years and some of the earliest installations are still giving satisfactory service.

Why Not Add Page Protection to Your Plant?

Wire or write for estimates and prices.

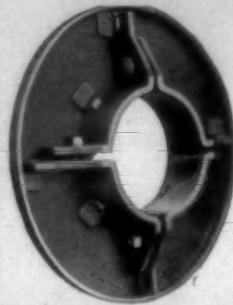


GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Realty Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.

Mossberg Pressed Steel Corporation



Patent Pending

All Steel

LOOM BEAM HEADS
SECTION BEAM HEADS
ADJUSTABLE BEAM HEADS
(SPLIT AND SOLID)
NARROW FABRIC BEAMS
BEAMS FOR ELASTIC AND
NON ELASTIC WEB
BEAMS FOR SILK RIBBON
"NEW PROCESS" DROP WIRES
JACK SPOOLS

Attleboro, Mass.



"Shedding—Why?"

Is discussed in our latest literature.
Cooperation will readily eliminate this trouble.

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AMERICAN TRUST CO. BOND DEPARTMENT

Specializes in Textile Corporation Finance.
Negotiates purchase and sale of Cotton Mills.
Offers conservative investments in Textile preferred stocks to yield from 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 per cent.

BOND DEPARTMENT
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DRAKE CORPORATION

*"Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving"*

NORFOLK . . . VIRGINIA

Studying the Job and Overcoming Tradition

(Continued from Page 9)

ing of cloth—work worth the wages you pay them.

"Liquidating wages?"

"If you are studying the job and think the way out is to cut wages, remember that the ups and downs of wage rates are largely settled for you by economic conditions. There are times when you can reduce wages. There are times when they go up in spite of you. It does not require brains to cut wages."

"But if you are studying the job and find a way to get more cloth for the same wages, you are doing far more than liquidating wages."

"You are putting your mill organization in stronger position for all economic and competitive positions—whether business conditions take wages up or down."

"You are liquidating your overhead charges—which you do not do by simply cutting wages."

"You are liquidating your own wages—doing something to justify your own salary."

"Studying the job has been the keynote of Draper service to the textile industry for more than a century. It brought every advance we have made in improved machinery. We are still on the job of studying the job. Our service men are at the call of those who want to study the job in their own particular mill and under their own special conditions."

British Cotton Industry Revives

Manchester, Eng.—Signs of a thorough-going improvement in the cotton section of the British textile industry are by now fairly unmistakable. The recent decision of the Lancashire Master Spinners' Federation to put the mills working on American cotton (an estimated 36,000,000 spindles out of a total of 56,000,000) on 32 hours a week basic time instead of the 26½ hours hitherto prevailing seems to put an official seal of approval to the better sentiment which has been prevailing some time, although it leaves some distance still to go before the post-war "normal full time" of 48 hours a week is reached.

The impetus to the increase of spinning activities seems to have been the shortage of yarns complained of by exporting manufacturers. The cotton trade, fairly well localized in the southern portion of Lancashire, depends on export trade for about 80 per cent of its business and to the extent of only 20 per cent on the home trade. The continued depression in the latter, therefore, has been more than overcome by the improving demand from abroad, particularly from the Far East, which can be depended on to absorb 50 per cent or thereabouts of Great Britain's total exports of piece goods.

Exports of Piece Goods.

The following figures, in millions of square yards of piece goods, indi-

cate the extent of this improvement compared with last year:

	1924.	1923.
India	1,251	1,073
China	239	163
Total	3,341	3,097

The yarn export trade shows as good results on a smaller scale, 123,000,000 pounds having been sent abroad in the first nine months of this year as against 105,000,000 pounds in a similar period in 1921.

These results are all the more encouraging as they have been achieved in the face of highly unsettled internal conditions in China, while in India the modern mechanized textile industry has passed the nascent stage and is putting up a severe and increasing competition against the British product, helped along somewhat by the ideological economic phases of Indian nationalism. The profits that are being made by mills located in India are illustrated by the recent distributions of semi-annual dividends by nine of them, which averaged 146 rupees per share of average nominal value of 490 rupees, an indicated return of nearly 60 per cent on the apparent invested capital.

Advance in Mill Shares.

Stock marketwise the public estimation of the earning prospects of British mills seems to be marked by great optimism. Sixteen major Lancashire cotton spinning mills whose shares are quoted on the provincial exchange, such as Bolton and Manchester, showed an average quotation of 4s 7d a few days ago, compared with an average of 3s 2d on July 30.

A great factor in the improved situation of the spinners has been their ability to preserve industrial peace without raising wages to a level which would endanger their ability to export goods.

The increase in working time beside supplying additional income to some 100,000 employees also means a proportionately more efficient utilization of existing equipment, and to that extent, therefore, a lowering of production costs per unit of output.

A still further increase in working hours, while not contemplated in the immediate future, is considered not unlikely should a great potential merchantile demand appear, which is now on a hand-to-mouth basis owing to the fluctuations of the raw commodity. A stabilization of raw cotton prices would be regarded as a boon, but is not seen as immediately forthcoming.

Latvian Textile Industry Plans Expansion.

Two cotton spinning and three weaving mills are now operating in Latvia. The largest has 18,000 spindles, and expects to increase this number shortly, and also add new machinery; Acting Commercial Attaché Mayer, Riga, advises the Department of Commerce. The company plans to manufacture all kinds of cotton textiles and to undertake bleaching and dyeing operations.

Spinners' Assn. Comments on Trade Conditions

The following was issued Wednesday by the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association:

"In one of the Eastern trade papers there recently appeared an article commenting on the improved quality of Southern yarns. We quote as follows:

"That Southern yarns have forged ahead in recent years is demonstrated by the large extent in which they have supplanted Eastern yarns in this market, a good many houses now handling Southern yarns exclusively, while others whose business formerly consisted only of Eastern spun yarns, have for some time past been also handling a line of selected spinnings from the South."

"We believe that this improvement in quality of Southern yarns is not due alone to care in manufacture and inspection, but also largely to the fact that in the past year owing to depressed business conditions, night runs have to a material extent been abandoned. While under certain conditions night operations are necessary, at the same time it is admitted that the quality of night spun yarns does not reach the degree of perfection of those manufactured on day runs.

"Now that the quality of Southern yarn is admittedly as good as the Eastern, it would be the height of folly to deteriorate the quality by in excess of demand, prices are bound to weaken. At present the spinner holds the advantageous position of having no surplus stocks, and of operating only on orders. If they allow this advantage to escape them by unnecessary production in the face of a slack demand, unquestionably they will lose the possibilities of a potentially advantageous situation. A conservative policy of operating only to the extent of demand will unquestionably bolster the market and assist in establishing a firm and remunerative basis of yarns, which will immediately disappear once the first indication of accumulation of surplus stock is manifest."

Greene Visits Lyman Plant

Spartanburg, S. C.—That the Pacific Mill development at Lyman, Spartanburg county, has more than come up to expectations, and that its products compare favorably with the very best products of the leading mills in America, was the statement of Edwin Farnham Greene, president of Lockwood, Greene & Co., at a dinner tendered by the Chamber of Commerce. The cotton manufacturing industry has got to work intelligently and strenuously, said Mr. Greene, for the next few years. This is not because of over-production, but is due in part to the demand for something new and varied in weaves and patterns. This is characteristic of the whole cotton goods business. It makes a problem which affects the mills very materially. There is no getting away from the fact that the demand is for something novel to wear, and the mills must change to meet these demands.

The North and the South are one in textiles, and each must do its part in co-operating and solving problems facing the industry. New England has done a good deal in sending representatives to Congress, the leading wool manufacturer of Rhode Island and the leading cotton manufacturer of Massachusetts having been elected to the Senate.

The year 1925 looks far more promising to the textile business than the present year has been. New England and the South are in the boat together. There is no feeling of opposition on the part of New England, but possibly a little of envy. I could name half a dozen manufacturers who would like to move their plants South.

"It has been a pretty severe test for our company to come out into an open field, erect a large plant, and with green help, be able in a few months to turn out a finished product ready for the merchant, that compares with the best in the country.

A. V. Montgomery, president of Pacolet Mills, presided at the dinner.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. in New Quarters.

The New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., originators and sole manufacturers of Non-Fluid Oil modern textile lubricants, have recently moved into their new offices at 292 Madison avenue, New York City. The growth of the company's business has made this move necessary and in their new quarters they will have ample facilities for taking proper care of their ever-increasing trade. The company's need for a larger home office evidences the steadily growing recognition of Non-Fluid Oil by mills and factories in every line of industry. This is especially true of the textile trade, for today Non-Fluid Oil is used by a great many of the largest mills throughout the United States, as well as in many countries abroad. The works of the company are located at Newark, N. J., and for the convenience of customers warehouses are maintained at the following points: Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo.

United States Imports of Cotton Cloth Decline.

United States imports of cotton cloth through the customs districts of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco during November totalled 12,910,594 square yards valued at \$2,618,749, a slight decline from the October imports of 13,214,408 square yards with a value of \$2,748,949. The November imports included the following classes: Poplins and broadcloths, 9,488,522 square yards, \$1,876,070; sateens, 1,198,793 square yards, \$271,075; lawns, organdies, nainsooks, cambrics, and similar fine goods, 801,751 square yards, \$197,741; voiles, 450,240 square yards, \$92,864; crepes, 819,734 square yards, \$124,582. The balance comprised ratines, dotted swisses, ginghams and jacquard-woven cloths.

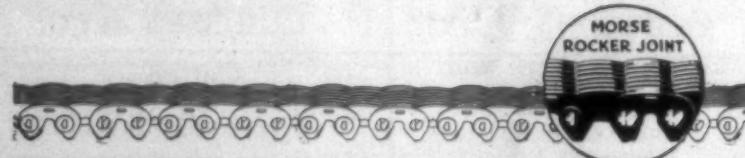
Morse Chain Co.

Textile Chain Drives

Charlotte, N. C.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.



NEW FLORIDA TRAIN

"LAND OF THE SKY" SPECIAL

via

Southern Railway System

Through sleeping car from Charlotte to Jacksonville, via Columbia and Savannah, thence A. C. L. R. R., with connections at Jacksonville for all Florida points.

Schedule

Southbound

5:20 p. m. Lv. Charlotte	Ar. 9:30 a. m.
10:55 p. m. Lv. Columbia	Lv. 5:40 a. m.
3:55 a. m. Ar. Savannah	Lv. 12:45 a. m.
8:15 a. m. Ar. Jacksonville	Lv. 8:15 p. m.

Northbound

Ar. 9:30 a. m.
Lv. 5:40 a. m.
Lv. 12:45 a. m.
Lv. 8:15 p. m.

Dining car service and observation car between Charlotte and Columbia. Excellent service to and from Florida.

Round trip Winter Excursion tickets on sale to all Florida and other Southern resorts daily up to April 30th, limited to return until June 15, 1925. Stop-overs permitted going and returning. Write for descriptive booklets.

For further information and sleeping car reservations call on any Southern Railway Agent.

W. F. COCHRANE

City Ticket Agent
237 West Trade St.
Telephone 20
Charlotte, N. C.

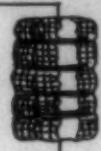
R. H. GRAHAM

Division Passenger Agent
237 West Trade St.
Telephone 3860 Branch 7
Charlotte, N. C.



COTTON

Let Us Quote You


STEWART BROTHERS COTTON COMPANY

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Cotton

 CHARLOTTE, N. C.
 Representing

NEWBURGER COTTON CO. TARVER, STEELE & COMPANY
 Memphis, Tenn. Dallas, Texas

William and York Wilson

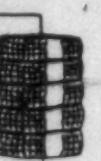
Incorporated

Cotton Brokers

Rock Hill, S. C.

Representing reliable shippers
throughout the cotton belt.
J. EDW. KALE & CO.
Cotton Brokers and
Merchants
Extra staples and Short Cotton
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GEO. M. ROSE, JR.
Cotton
19 1-2 East Fourth Street
Charlotte, N. C.
SANDERS, ORR & CO.
Cotton**Charlotte, N. C.**
J. L. BUSSEY & CO.
Cotton**Greenville, S. C.**
H. H. WOLFE & CO.
Cotton**Monroe, N. C.**


TEXAS COTTON



GOOD SPINNING — SMALL WASTE

LEVERETT & MOORE
 Texas Cotton
 A Specialty
 All Grades
Hillsboro -:- Texas
LAMPE-THOMAS CO., Inc.
Fort Worth, Texas
Cotton Merchants

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas Cottons

GEO. V. LAUNHEY & CO.

 Cotton
 Texas—Oklahoma—Arkansas
 Dallas, Texas

**Plans Additional Studies of
Textile Trades**

(Continued from Page 5)

New York when it is not consumed there. A statement filed with the committee by the department said:

"The marketing research work in cotton is being devoted to four lines of endeavor. The first is concerned with the analysis of the economics of cotton marketing. Particular attention is being given to a study of the functions of the different kinds of markets and their relationship to each other in such matters as price making and financing and the physical movement of cotton. The second line of study is devoted to an analysis of the relationships between the co-operative marketing of cotton and the marketing as a private business in order to assist in improving the service rendered by grower members and assist in the movement to develop along sound economic lines. Largely as a result of this work, the co-operative organizations have adopted the Universal Standards and are having their classers licensed under the authority of the cotton standards act and their work inspected by a classer from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The third line of work is a study of the world demand for cotton. This work is proceeding in close co-operation with our foreign marketing division. The fourth study relates to the costs of marketing cotton, and is being carried on in co-operation with the costs of marketing project."

The record discloses that committee members expressed great dissatisfaction that the slowness of closing the accounts of the old Domestic Wool Section in collecting alleged excess profits of dealers in 1918. Department of Agriculture representatives before the committee laid the blame to slow court action, for which the Department of Justice was held responsible.

The Bureau of Chemistry is making progress in its studies to develop intermediates for vat dyes, Dr. Charles A. Browne, chief of the Bureau, told the committee, saying:

"Another project which we are conducting under this investigation is the study of the intermediates that are used in the manufacture of dyes. During the past year we have developed a method for producing the important intermediate known as betamin, which can be used in the manufacture of vat dyes. The United States at the present time is producing about 96 per cent of all the dyes used in this country, but we have not, at the present time, made very much progress in the

Edw. W. Geer J. Hoyt Geer
Geer & Geer
Cotton
EXPORT DOMESTIC
P. O. BOX 341**DALLAS, TEXAS**

development of processes for manufacturing these vat dyes. The vat dyes are much faster and more stable than other dyes and I believe that within the next five or ten years will eventually replace them. So I consider this research upon betamin and the vat dyes of exceeding importance. They are used, I might say, in the dyeing of cotton goods, in just the same way that indigo is used. Indigo belongs to that class of vat dyes. We are working also on other synthetic dyes.

"Of course we are doing other work in connection with the color work; the determination of the physical constants of the different dyes, which we are publishing in the form of tables, and the development of processes of sulphonation and other methods that are used in the manufacture of dyes.

"It is a very important field, and one that is greatly appreciated by the industry. I have here commendatory letters of the work we are doing, letters which I could read to you if you want to hear them.

"I might say one of the most important intermediates that is used in the manufacture of dyes was developed in our color laboratory a few years ago, phthalic anhydride, an intermediate that is used universally in this country, is not all over the world, and the present process of making it was developed in our color laboratory by Doctor Gibbs about four years ago."

Fly Frames

(Continued from Page 6)

built bobbins is when considering the size of the ratchet wheel. Such bobbins are more amenable to any marked change in atmospheric conditions, and contain less roving than firm-built bobbins of equal diameter. There is more difficulty in withdrawing the material at the next process without stretching or breaking, especially if not used for a few days. The bobbins are more distorted during conveyance from one process to another and when several rows are stored on the creel shelf. In some cases soft-built rovings when conveyed in cane skips are damaged to three or four layers deep by projecting pieces of cane. When soft-built bobbins are made, the possibility of stretched roving should not be overlooked. For very fine hank rovings, pressers may not be attached to the flyers and soft-built bobbins are designedly produced.

Apart from the changing position of the presser tending to reduce the pressure on the increasing diameter of bobbin, softer bobbins will also be caused if the cotton is softer than usual, coils of roving too widely spaced, ratchet wheel too small, cone belt slipping, and full bobbins from intermediate frame too fine in hank. Soft bobbins here and there in a set can be caused by the roving being wrapped round the presser once less than usual, the tenter having had occasion to remove one or two layers of defective roving, the roving not wrapped correctly round the flyer boss, presser not acting properly, and the bobbin bevel-wheel jumping.

Clark's Cotton Records

Visible supply American Dec. 19th	5,611,000	4,357,000	4,965,000
Into sight week ending Dec. 19th	568,000	397,000	326,000
Mill takings, week ending Friday, Dec. 19th	438,000	376,000	391,000
Mill takings since Aug. 1st to Dec. 19th	5,822,000	5,393,000	5,990,000
Exports week ending Dec. 19th	314,000	269,000	128,000
Exports Aug. 1 to Dec. 19th	3,943,000	2,971,000	2,591,000
Acreage this season	40,403,000	38,709,000	34,016,000
Indicated crop July 25	12,144,000	11,412,000	11,065,000
Indicated crop middle of July	11,934,000		
Indicated crop end of July	12,351,000	11,516,000	11,449,000
Indicated crop middle of Aug.	12,956,000		
Indicated crop end of Aug.	12,787,000	10,788,000	10,575,000
Indicated crop middle of Sept.	12,596,000		
Indicated crop end of Sept.	12,499,000	11,015,000	10,135,000
Indicated crop middle of Oct.	12,675,000		
Indicated crop end of Oct.	12,816,000		
Indicated crop middle of Nov.	12,992,000		
Indicated crop end of Nov.	13,153,000		
Ginned to Oct. 1st	4,527,671		
Ginned to Oct. 18th	7,600,826	6,415,145	6,078,324
Ginned to Nov. 14th	11,163,400		
Ginned to Dec. 1st	12,225,000		
Carryover beginning of year	2,319,000	2,573,000	4,879,000

Cotton Exports.

Following is a comparison of the exports by months in running bales:

	1924.	1923.	1922.
August	277,641	244,415	272,808
September	737,010	689,435	378,390
October	947,556	781,722	798,664
November		770,002	858,337
December		845,581	607,853
January		546,253	473,436
February		482,146	359,657
March		332,168	318,210
April		320,774	259,984
May		326,357	160,368
June		230,979	214,851
July		241,633	171,469
	5,772,000	4,864,027	

Mills Must Recognize Style Value

(Continued from Page 14)

higher ideals and the attainment of greater perfection. In that struggle toward new heights, those things which possessed individually and the touch of artistry have always had the greatest value and been most diligently sought for not only by the legendary heroes of the early ages but by modern man. Consequently it is our aim to teach not only physical construction of fabrics, and how to make them, but also how to add those finer touches which impart grace and beauty.

"When the industry as a whole fully realizes the importance of art and of style and the close relationship they bear to successful merchandising, it will be able to do much to solve the problems with which it is now harassed."

Report Partnership Plan in Textile Plant

(Continued from Page 11)

a series of investigations covering, in addition to the partnership plan of the Dutchess Bleachery, the Rockefeller plan of employees' representation as practiced in the steel mills and coal mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., the works council plan of the United States Government Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., and the employment policies of William Filene's Sons Company in their store in Boston. The report

of the foundation's investigation into the workings of the Rockefeller plan of employees' representation—the next in the series—will be issued probably within a month.

This series of studies was undertaken after interviews with a number of outstanding engineers, social workers, investigators, government officials, employers, and representatives of labor, whose advice had been sought as to how the foundation could most effectively contribute toward the improvement of human relations in industry. Each study consisted of a first-hand investigation of the plants involved, extended conversations with both employees and employers, examination of records, and finally the checking up of all doubtful or disputed points.

Why Surrender Powers?

Since the state has full power to regulate and control child labor why surrender that right to the federal government to be administered by another bureau presided over by characters of the Miss Lathrop type, who admits the legislation is aimed at rural child labor?—Denison (Tex.) Herald.

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Mississippi and Delta Staples
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Book Salesman Wanted

We want to get in touch with a salesman, woman preferred, who can sell "The Better Way," "Hearts of Gold," "Will Allen Sinner" and other books of Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) in the cotton mill villages.

The stories of Becky Ann deal with cotton mill life and are very popular in the mill villages. They sell for \$1.00 each.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were somewhat stronger during the week. A marked improvement in the market for print cloths and sheetings early in the week served to strengthen the whole market. Buyers took large quantities of print cloths on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Purchases of sheetings, drills and convertibles were not so large as print cloths, but prices on these goods stiffened appreciably under the influence of the activity in print cloths.

The new process on napped goods for fall were very favorably received by the trade and many buyers believe these goods are now better values than they have been at any other time in the past two years.

Some of the sheeting prices were firmer. There were reports of some good trade in 5.50 yard for this month and next at 7½ net. Later, some stated that had bid 7½ all around, without success, and found 8 net to be the market. One report told of a choice make selling, in a fair way, at 8 net. For 4.70 yard, bids of 7½ had been declined, with 9½ net, the best; 7½ net for 6.15 yard. For 31-inch, 5.00 yard, 8½ net was quoted; 8½ net for 36-inch, 5.00 yard; 11 net for 56x60, 4.00 yard, and report of some in second hands at 7½ less; 10½ net had been paid for 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard, and, at the close, while the majority were holding for 7½ to 8½, there were still reports of some at 9. For 36-inch 3.00 yard, 13½ to 9½ net, was reported; 14½ net decline for 40-inch, 2.85 yard, quoting 9½; 11½ net for contract of some 40-inch, 3.75 yard, with others quoting 9½; 10 net for 40-inch, 4.25 yard; some 40-inch, 5.00 yard, reported sold at 9½, with others quoting 9½ to 9.

The market has been about cleaned up of print cloths at 9 cents for 64x60s and 11½ cents for 68x72s. Some mills are in receipt of further orders at those figures and have none for sale. Quotations are generally 1½ cent above these levels and a little business has been done. At 1½ cent up more goods would be disclosed in some places and not in others, the spot condition being substantially stronger. For 72x76s 11½ cents is now the best and 13½ cents is asked in some places for 4-yard 80s. For 8.20s several mills ask 6½ cents. Small sales of narrow cloths were made at 6½ cents

for 7.60s and 5% cents for 9-yards. The broadcloth trade did not develop any noticeable new features. Moderate sales of the more popular domestic numbers are heard in various centers, but the interest, according to most reports, continues limited at the moment. For some spots of 128x68, all-combed, 23½ cents was paid; there have been reports of this construction, quick delivery, at 23. On deliveries six to eight weeks away, 22 to 22½ cents continue to be heard.

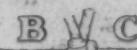
Sales of wide and sail duck and also hose and belting duck have been noted. The quantities have not been large but the trade indicates by its requests for nearby goods that it is low on supplies and will come in after the first of the year for sizable quantities.

Cotton goods prices in primary markets were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	7½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	7
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 68x72s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	10%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	13
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard	11½
Brown sheetings, stand	15½
Tickings, 8-ounce	26
Denims	19½
Staple ginghams	10½
Kid finished cambrics	9 a10
Dress ginghams	17½ a20
Standard prints	9½

Austrian Textile Exports Falling Off

The Austrian cotton textile industry reports activity in November as satisfactory, though somewhat below the level for the same month last year, according to report to the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner Baldwin, Vienna. About 40 per cent of the cotton spindles in the Vienna district are operating from three to four days per week. Better activity is also reported in the Vorarlberg district. Mills producing colored prints are well occupied. Although consumption has not increased, dealers are stocking imported textiles in anticipation of the new and higher tariff. Exports are affected by delayed Balkan payments, while sales to Hungary, formerly large, have declined to unimportant amounts since the new Hungarian tariff became effective early in the year.



TRADE MARK

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets continued generally quiet during the week. There was a moderate demand for yarns for prompt delivery, covering in most cases only small lots wanted for filling in purposes. Buyers are not willing to purchase unless they have actual orders for goods on hand and show no disposition to anticipate their future requirements. The best demand of the week was for carded weaving yarns. The insulating trades and towel makers made inquiries for small lots. The carpet industry was also reported in the market, but wanted to buy yarns considerably cheaper than quoted prices.

The easing tendency in prices seemed definitely checked during the last three days of the week. This was due to the firmness of spinners' prices, the moderately stronger cotton market and the slightly improved demand for yarns for spot and nearby deliveries. Prices on most carded yarns were moved up half a cent on Thursday.

There is little expectation of a yarn business of importance until after the turn of the year. The coming of the holidays and inventory periods tends to keep buyers out of the markets. There is a general belief here that the potential demand for yarns is sufficiently large to cause a more general resumption of buying in January. If prices are held firm by the spinners, it is believed that a good business at reasonable prices will develop within the next several weeks.

Prices in this market were published as follows:

Two-Ply Chain Warps.
2-ply 8s 41 a. 2-ply 26s 49 a50
10 42 a. 2-ply 30s 50½ a52
2-ply 16s 44 a. 2-ply 40s 57 a58
2-ply 20s 45 a. 2-ply 50s 65 a66
2-ply 24s 48 a49

Two-Ply Skeins.
8s 39½ a 40s 54½ a55
10s to 12s 41 a42 40s ex. 57 a58
14s 42½ a 50s 65 a
16s 43½ a 60s 74 a
20s 44 a44½ Tinged Carpet
24s 47½ a48 3 and 4-ply 26½ a37½
26s 49 a White Carpet
30s 50½ a51 3 and 4-ply 33 a39
36s 54 a

Part Waste Insulating Yarn.
8s, 1-ply 35 a35½ 12s, 2-ply 38½ a39
8s, 2, 3 and 20s, 2-ply 44 a44½
4-ply 36 a. 26s, 2-ply 48½ a49
10s, 1-ply and 30s, 2-ply 49½ a50
2-ply 37 a

Duck Yarns.

3, 4 and 5-ply 3, 4 and 5-ply—
8s 39 a40 16s 43½ a44½
10s 40 a41 20s 45 a
12s 41 a42

Single Chain Warps.
10s 41a 24s 47½ a
12s 41½ a 26s 48½ a
14s 42 a 30s 50 a51
16s 43 a 40s 57 a58
20s 44½ a

Single Skeins.
6s to 8s 29 a 20s 44½ a
10s 40 a 24s 46½ a
12s 41 a 26s 48 a
14s 42 a 30s 50 a
16s 43½ a44

Paulson, Linkroum & Co., Inc.

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COTTON YARNS

Philadelphia

Providence

Chicago

Charlotte

Frame Cones.					
8s	39 a	22s	42½ a43		
10s	40 a	24s	44½ a		
12s	40½ a	26s	45 a		
14s	41 a	28s	46½ a		
16s	41½ a	30s	49 a		
18s	42 a	30s tying in 47 a			
20s	42½ a	40s	55 a56		

Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.					
2-ply 16s	55 a56	2-ply 50s	70 a73		
2-ply 20s	57 a58	2-ply 60s	75 a80		
2-ply 30s	60 a62	2-ply 70s	85 a87		
2-ply 36s	60 a65	2-ply 80s	95 a—		
2-ply 40s	65 a67				

Combed Peeler Cones.					
10s	50 a	30s	60 a		
12s	51 a	32s	62 a		
14s	52 a	34s	64 a		
16s	53½ a	36s	65 a		
18s	53 a	38s	68 a		
20s	53½ a	40s	70 a		
22s	54 a	50s	75 a		
24s	54½ a	60s	80 a		
26s	55 a	70s	90 a		
28s	57 a	80s	95 a		

Carded Peeler Threads Twist Skeins.					
20s, 2-ply	52 a	36s, 2-ply	62 a		
22s, 2-ply	53 a	40s, 2-ply	64 a		
24s, 2-ply	55 a	45s, 2-ply	69 a		

Carded Cones.					
10s	47 a	22s	53 a		
12s	48 a	26s	55 a		
14s	49 a	28s	57 a		
20s	52 a	30s	59 a		

Bulletin of Yarn Spinners' Association.

The bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association says:

"The market remains quiet, with but little demand. Spinners' prices and the reported market quotations are at wide variance. A comparison of conditions existing at present and of a year ago are marked by the materially stronger position the spinner occupies at the present time. With no accumulation of stocks, operations are confined to orders with a sufficiency of orders to last for several weeks to come. The potential situation of the market is strong. Consumers have been able to market their manufactured product promptly, and successfully, and are reported to have been able to make prompt and full collections. They have but small stocks of yarn, and manufactured goods on hand, and their inventories are at low valuation.

"While the hand-to-mouth buying policy still continues, it is expected that the first of the year will occasion buying in very much larger quantities to meet the increased demand for manufactured goods."

Italian Cotton Industry Prosperous.

Reports from leading cotton manufacturers in Italy indicate that business is very active and prices received for goods are remunerative. The mills have unfilled orders for six months ahead, and there is a strong demand for American cotton, according to a cable from Commercial Attache MacLean, Rome.

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All Numbers, Regular, Reverse and Fancy Twists.
Mills wishing to sell direct to discriminating customers please
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Sales to customers by wire on mill's acceptance and approval

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White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.
Chatham Mfg. Co. (Cotton Dept.), Elkin, N. C.
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Want Department

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First-class man to reneck and fit cotton mill steel rollers. None but a man capable of doing first-class work of this kind need apply. Cox Foundry and Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga. Station A.

Wanted

Band men. Cornet, clarinet, baritone, others. Write stating what you do in mill. Our men are paid for their service to band. Kickers and boozers, save your stamp. Address Band, care Bulletin.

Overseer Spinning Available

Man of 12 years' experience. Best of references. Can go to work at once. Address J, care Southern Textile bulletin.

Attention Mill Managers

Competent cotton man employed by present firm for five years, desires change January first with mill as cotton man and office work. Personal interview. References from present and past employers. No tobacco or booze. Any offer or place considered. Cotton Classer, care Bulletin.

"Attention"

Wanted — Position as superintendent. Now employed. On present job five years. Address O. P., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

KNOXALL ROLLER CLOTH

(Virgin Wool)

Edward H. Best & Company

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Boston, Mass.

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To Exchange—?

Employment—?

Help—?

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00, which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT POSITION as roll coverer. Have had 20 years' experience and can give excellent references. No. 4324.

WANT POSITION as overseer spinning. Overseer for 20 years on all counts and colors, both carded and combed, from various stocks. Can get results. Would consider \$33 weekly, with free rent. No. 4327.

WANT POSITION as superintendent. My experience covers mills in both North and South on a wide variety of goods and yarns. Excellent references to show past record of unusual achievement. No. 4328.

WANT POSITION as superintendent of cotton yarn or good mill. Man of unusual ability and can give references to show excellent past record. No. 4329.

WANT POSITION as overseer spinning or night superintendent. Qualified by experience and training to handle room on efficient basis. A-1 references. No. 4330.

WANT POSITION as overseer weaving. My experience covers wide variety of fancy goods, including silk mixture. First-class references as to character and ability. No. 4331.

WANT POSITION as overseer carding or spinning, or would take good second hand's place. North Carolina preferred. Long experience. I. C. S. graduate, age 30, married, sober. References. No. 4332.

WANT POSITION as superintendent or overseer weaving. Practical, experienced man on many different fabrics. Long and satisfactory record as overseer and superintendent. Best of references. No. 4333.

WANT POSITION as overseer cloth room. Now employed, but wish larger place. Long experience. Best of references. No. 4334.

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French Silk Trade Increases.

French trade in silk and silk goods during the first nine months of 1924 shows a considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1923. Raw silk imports are 75 per cent larger and waste silk imports are also considerably greater. Silk manufactures exported during the first three quarters were valued at 2,456,735,000 francs (franc equals \$0.0533 at current exchange) compared with 1,639,752,000 for the same period of 1923. Nearly all countries for which statistics are recorded bought more French silks than a year ago. The two principal exceptions are Argentine and the United States. The exports of this class of goods to the United States were smaller in quantity but slightly higher in value. England, France's best silk customer, increased its purchases while Germany bought seven times as much as in the 1923 period.

Netherlands Textile Mills To Be Built.

Plans are being made in the Netherlands for the construction of three new cotton spinning mills, Commercial Attache Cross, Brussels, cables the Department of Commerce. The enlargement and extension of operations of three artificial silk mills is also contemplated.

Strict Child Labor Laws.

Virginia, for example, which is not among the more paternalistic States, is so strict in its laws and in its enforcement of the laws that, when "Madame Butterfly" was sung here the other night, it was not permissible for the management of the company to place on the stage for about ten minutes a plump, happy Japanese baby who had nothing to do except sit on a cushion and wave two little flags. — Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

Idleness An Enemy Of The Soul.

If the monks of Clairvoux who reconstructed much of Europe were right in teaching that "idleness is an enemy of the soul," and "to labor, is to pray", then no age can profit by their discoveries so much, as youth in its earlier and later "teens", so be it is not under whips but if his own making.

The prohibition to labor might be the Waterloo of childhood in these days of badly unstrung ethical codes. — Schenectady (N. Y.) Gazette.

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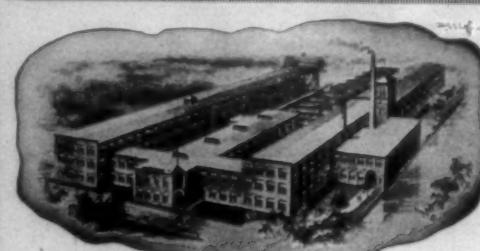
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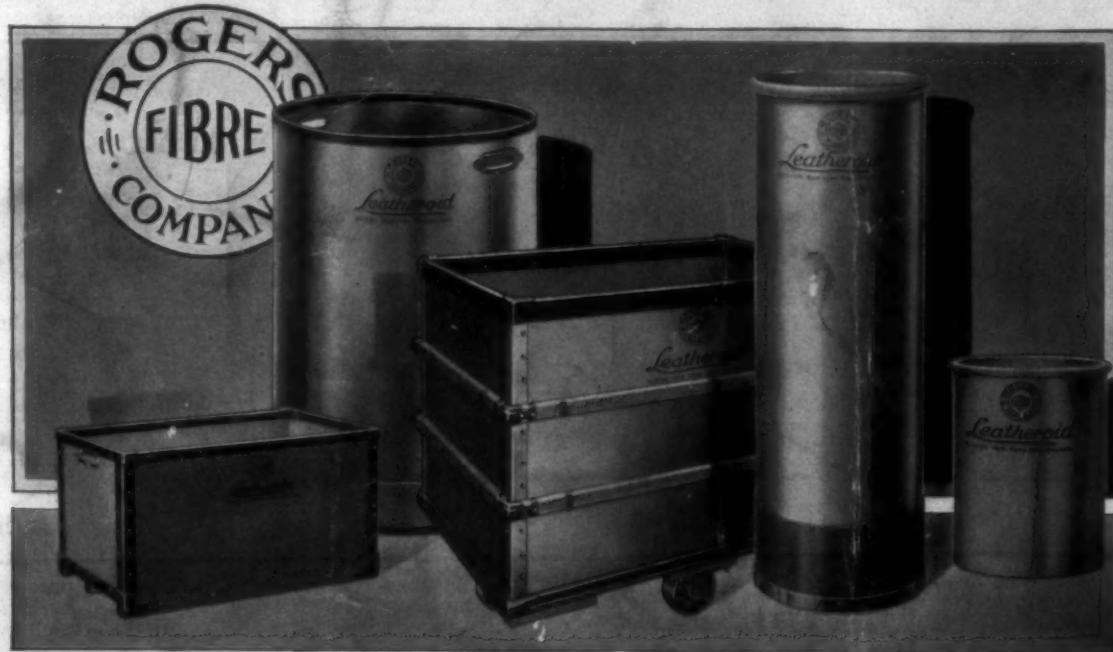
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